

How to chuse, ride, traine, and diet, both Hunting-horses and running Horses.

With all the secrets thereto belonging disco-
uered: an Arte neuer heere-to-fore written
by any Author.

Also, a discourse of horfmanship, wherein the bree-
ding, and ryding of horses for seruice, in a breete manner,
is more methodically sette downe then hath beene heeretofore: with a
more easie and direct course for the ignorant, to attaine
to the said Arte or knowledge.

Together with a newe addition for the cure of
horses diseases, of what kinde or nature soeuer.

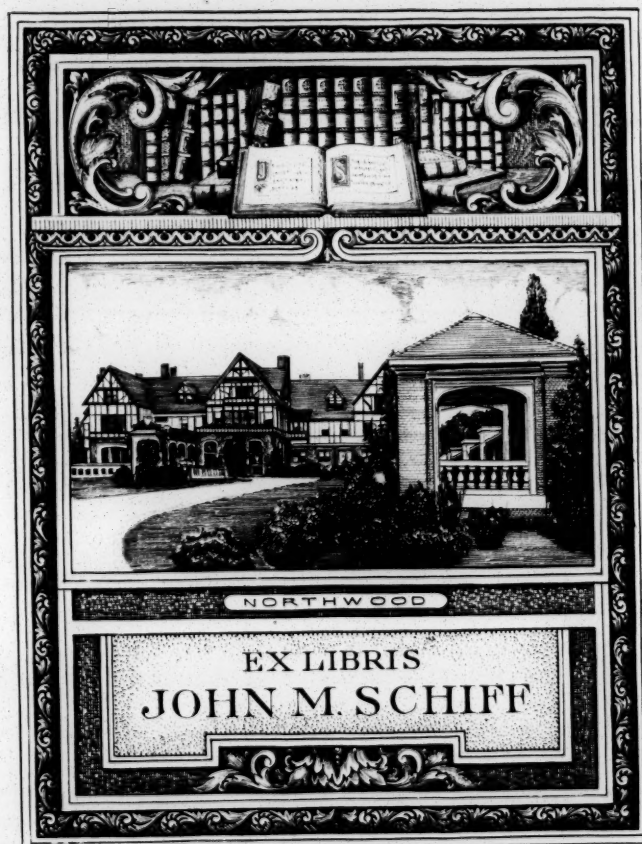
Bramo assai, poco spero, nulla chieg gio.



AT LONDON,

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his shoppe at the West-doore of Poules.

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To the Right worshipfull and his
singuler good Father, Ma. Robert Markham,
of Cotham in the County of Notingham,
Esquire.



Haue (Syr) in this Treatise of
Horsemanship, gathered together
my liues experience, most humbly
offering the same to your patro-
nage, as a worke nothing at all
worthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of
Horsemanship which you haue alwaies fauoured,
I rather presume of kinde acceptation. If I haue
erred, none better then your selfe can correct me,
if my worke be perfect, there is no mans aplaus
can better please me; How euer it be, yours it must
be, and I my selfe for euer will be

Your obedient sonne:

Ieruis Markham.

¶ 3.

To

To the Gentlemen Readers.



HE winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my loose papers into the world, and canonized mee as foolish in Poules Church-yard, as *Sybilla* was wise in *Cuma*: I haue written of a subiect, which many more then most excellent in the same arte haue intreated. If therefore theyr perfections shall withdraw your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parentifis intruding it selfe amongst theyr workes. And when you haue ouer-read it, you shall find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeouour to bring theyr pleasures to effect, and discouer that which hetherto hath beene obscured. If therefore I shall find grace in your sights, my thanks shall be, that thys my Treatise, shall teach you howe to preferue your Horses from tyring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, woulde gyue ouer shamefully.

F. M.

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CHAP. I.

Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignorance and selfe will (the vnwedded Parents of that vgly monster error) which hath blinded our English Heroes, from regarding in these latter times, that most excellent & prayse worthe gest, the breeding, ryding, and trayning vyppes of Horses, which in all ages hath bene most commendable: because of all things most commodious, and of beastes in nature to man the neerest. The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my young experience (yet in the *Ptoluies* armes, scarce readie for his first swathing cloutes) may reuiue againe, in the priuate mindes of those that shall viewe my labour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my selfe fully satisfied.

And first as touching the breeding of Horses, there is two things chiefly to be regarded, first the situation of the ground, next the fertillnes of the soyle whereon they should be bred. The ground most excellent for this purpose,ought to be on the knole or height of a Hill, bearing of such quantitie, as may suffice to beare the number of your race Mares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Close, but deuided by strong fencing into thre: nepeher is it of necessity that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it shal not be hurtfull. The first for your Mares to foale in & nurse the foales being

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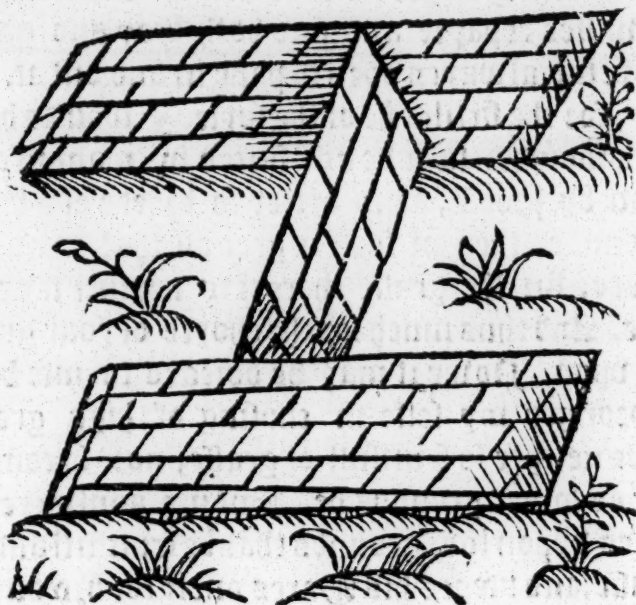
being false. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Colts beeing weaned and drawne from theyr Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high rydges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Mole-hils: that your Foales by scoping & galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footmanshippe, that they shall not only haue a most excellent brane trotte, but also during theyr lyues, (not being strayned too young) they shalbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

This ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which dooth not only reuine and bring a lust to your Foales, but also addes such a strength to theyr backes, and such a firme knitting of theyr ioynts, that they shall be more ready for the Rider at thre yeres old, then others (bredde contrarily) at five. For the watring place in this Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh spring, or some running Riuer, so as your fence stande betwene the Riuer and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and property of Mares, to couet to foale eyther in the water, or as nere as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in this place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the ground, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experience I haue found it, that those Foales which haue false in March, and haue bene most weather-beaten, haue proued alwaies the largest & stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I wold haue Mares to foale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all things like the first, only the watring place there, I would haue some fresh Riuer if it might be conveniently, as well for the purenes & soundnes of the water, as also for sauing the annoyances of Ice, which is perillous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your shelter in that place, I would haue

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haue it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I would haue you make a walk of stone in length 24. foote, in height 4. foote, and at epyther snde with a crosse-wall 14. foote in length of little height, with y other accoꝝding to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends standing North and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I woulde haue made within, Racks of such height, that your foales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Maungers, to throw now and then into, Chaffe, Corne, or garbidge, which no doubt will bzing your foales to beare most gallant foze-heads, sith it onely raiseth bp a good crest, and also make them puissant and harde Horses for seruice.

On the toppe of this house or shelter, I woulde haue layd, ouer-layer of wood in manner of a houell, that thereon may be stackt your Hay and winters prouision, epyther light Corne or wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that ever I haue found by practise or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for foales.

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Now for your third Close, for your weanings, I would have it if possible likewise ascending, having some roundle, higher, or fresh Ponde for watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much availeth, nevertheless, at some end of it, woulde I have eyther a close houell or house built with Rache and Dancer: whereto in the winter they may at theyr willes repayre and find both Hay and garbidge, the doore being alwayes open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the fertilitie of the soyle, I woulde have it a rich black mould, so it be not forced by manure, for I assure you by proove, it is better to breede of a barrayne stonie ground, then of such a ground that is mannured every yeere, for the grasse thereof is neyther sauerie nor wholsome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes to breede upon. Nowe it may be objected to mee by some, that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so convenient for water as lower groundes be. But my aunswere is, hee that breedes vpon low groundes that be fruitfull and full of ranck grasse, and keepe his Mares onely for breede and not for worke, shall find by proove, (as I have done) that in the winter season when they shall come to stodding, the most of his race Mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall ha-
zard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as Sheepe, if they be not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts breedde in low groundes, will alwaies bee weak pastured and fatte chauld, the one through his wet treading and vncertaine foote-hold, the other through his grosse foode in Summer, and the abundance of sower fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwaies pure on the height of hills will adde such life and spirite to your Coltes, that with their leaping and wilfull running, they will waste those colde congealed humours, which in lowe groundes turne alwaies to the Strangition or Glaunders.

When

and trayning vp of Horses.

When you haue therefore your groundes seuered and vsed as I haue before written, it then resteth that you stock it with Mares, which for their stayne, colour and comely shape, will be profitable to breede vpon. They staynes, by which I meane they kindes or generations, I woulde haue from a plaine English breede of the Dam-side, they Siers being either Neapolitan Coursers, Spanish Renets, Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horses, Grison hath writ effectually.

For the colours of your Mares, I woulde haue them eyther broune duple bayes, sayre duple grays, or bygght whyte byards: for they shapen thus, of stature tall, but not monstrous, a fierie eye, a small heade, a litle eare, a firme mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge square brest, a broad backe, a flatte legge, a straight foote, and a hollow hooft: to which when you haue attained, it shall then rest that you chuse a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Mares: in choyce of which, if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as well to write mine experience as they they iudgements: For I haue made prooue, and seene prooue of all those Stallions they write of, yet finde them nothing so fitte as another Horse, which in our English Authors is obscured.

Maister Blundauell, in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiseeth him that shoulde breede a strong Horse for seruice, to chuse for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courser, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flanders, or a Friesland: for the first being a Courser, I allow him as a most singuler Horse to breed on, for the seconde the Almaine, I disallow him as unfit, for hee is grossly made of nature, clothful, vnnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable a burthen to himselfe that hee is moze ready in a charge to stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not for a Stallion hee hath so many badde shapen, as a great head, a narrow nostrill, a small pasterne, a ful hooft, an empty belly, a pyne buttocke, and a long lanke bodie.

Of the breeding, riding,

For the Flaunders and Friesland, they be of al y worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backt, flatte buttockt, weake ioynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies ready to tye in a miles riding: and so rough hayd about the fetlockes, that to mend their other deformaties, in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer be without the paynes and scratches.

Also, Maister Blundauill aduiseh him that will bryede Amblers, to chuse for Stallion a Fenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for hym that will bryede Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I well allow, for they bee good, albeit the Fenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he be of high pryde and comely shape, yet be they paces weake and vncertaine, especially they ambles, in which they alwaies waue to and fro, carrying their bodies vncertainly.

Howe to come to the true Stallion, who for his brane trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the fielde, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comelie and easie amble, may be an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneyes, howe to rocke they Maisters into a sound sleepe, whose wonderfull speede both in short and long courses, may make our English Wickers, hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defectiue: him I hold a fitte Stallion to bryede on, and a fitte beast for hys Maister to hazard his life on, and thys is onely the Courser of Arabia. A Courser I tearme him, because once hap-
pening on an olde wyting of a Buncks, wyitten in parchement, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, wit that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

This Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too hie nor too lowe, but vpright and cleane fashioned, hys head is small, leane and slender, hys nostrill (if he bee angred) wonderfull wide, hys eyes like fire, readie to leape out of hys heade, hys eares sharpe, small, and some what long, hys chaule thinne and wide, hys thropell large, hys necke

and trayning vp of Horses.

necke long, hys crest high, thinne and firme, his back short, hys chyne a handfull broad and more, hys buttocke long, upright and cleane, the sterne of hys tayle, wel nie so small as a mans finger, but in strength beyond any other Horse, the hayze thereon so thinne as is possible: hys legges are small and cleane, hauing no hayze on his fetlocke, his body slender and rounde: in breefe, his cote in generall is so fine, that it is not possible almost in any parte of him but his mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull of one hayze. The collour of that Arabian which I haue seene, and which is euen now vnder mine hands, is a most delicate bay, whom if you view in the Sunne, you will iudge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloth of Gold.

This Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to hys Ryder and keeper, but to strangers most cruell: they will bite like Mastifes, if you offer to strike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you strike, the more they will bite, they feare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as those Gentlemen report that haue traualled in those Countreyes, they ordinarily lyue till fifty and threescore yeres.

This Horse for a Stallion is peerlesse, for hee hath in him the puritie and vertue of all other Horses. They be so excellent for trauaile, that this Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) beeing trauald from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the highermost partes of Germanie by lande, and so by Sea to Englande, yet was hee so couragious and lynely, (hauing no fleshe on his backe) that by no meanes hee coulde be ruled.

Hauing gotten your selfe a Stallion of this Countrey, being young and lustie, which commonlie are the best, or for want of such, (because they be rare,) one of those which I haue before mencioned, I woulde wishe you thus to bryede, in the Moneth of March or Aprill, or from midde March till midde May following: for before and after those times,

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tymes I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Mares hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare readie for the Horse, which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or els by prouing her with some badde stoned Jade, I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptie Barne or wast house, and then your Horse, hauing bene in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let hym abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well eyther with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus doe for thre or foure dayes together, prouided alwaies that you keepe your Mare during that time from any meate, vnesse it be a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in thys order would I haue you one after one, (so there be betwixt euery one thre dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way moze easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in me a poynt of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie, to sette downe this peremptory resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stallion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theyr former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my writings.

My first reason therfore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, Meale, or quick-sette hedge, hauing a sayre prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of any good strain, for no Horse of good courage (much moze they) will be kept but within
some

and trayning vp of Horses.

some malles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and euery one that wil endeuour himselfe to breede a good horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that euery one had a wald ground, yet shall you finde many inconueniencies. First, (for I haue noted it) many yeres if your Hares be in lust or pride, you shall be in venture to haue neuer a Colt-foale, for your Horse being hote and at liberty, in two or thre of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spende himselfe, both on the Hares and for want of foode, (for a Stallion will neuer eate much amongst Hares) that beeing weake & the Hares in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed only fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Hares, some will bee ready, some vnready, in so much, that the Horse being courageous, hee will couer the ready Hare so oft, that those which will be ready to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or els bring forth weake and vncomly foales. Also it is the nature and property of the Arabians and Neapolitans, to be so extream furious & hote of the Hares, that if they be at theyr owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue kild themselves, and then in tyme of service shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I coulde shew a number of instances were it not needlesse. To remedy with auoyance and losse, and to be sure of as good or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to vse the way before described.

Your Hares beeing thus couered, I woulde haue you take a dilligent regard, that in the Monethes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast theyr foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regard that in those Monethes no stond Jades may come at your Hares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast theyr foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Hares.

Of the breeding, riding,

It shal now therfore be expedient to treat some what touching the bringing vp of your foales and weaning thē. After your Mares haue foaled, I wold haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue store of milk, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yeere, but let them continually run with theyr Dams, vnlesse it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some doe at Martilmas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strength & groweth, that they hardly recouer it in two yeeres after, as I haue found often by p^{ro}ofe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue eyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnseasony fogge, fillles them so full of cold humors throughe their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the worms, the great inflammations in their heads, wherof they commonly dy, vnlesse they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to feede on whē the daies and nightes are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want offode they fall away, and so being in pouerty, are subiect to euery disease.

But some wil say, when the wether is sharp they may be fotherd with Hay. I answer, that theyr teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so dry a food of it selfe, that it yeldes but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yeere olde. Where, to the contrary, going with theyr Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their food wil be so wholsom, being for the most part milke, as neither the coldnes of the grasse, nor drynes of the hay, of both which they will sometimes feede, shal be any annoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keepe thē sound, and withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, wil keepe your Mares so bare and low of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

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comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuise or wish, whereas if their foales be drawne from them, and they themselves haue libertie to feede without eyther trauell or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of theyr extreame fatnes, the Patrie or place of conception will be so straitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to breede on, the choyse of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young foales. For other things which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, theyr complexion and colours, theyr sundry kinds, their natures & dispositions, I refer you to Grison or Blundell who of those things haue writ sufficiently.

It resteth therefore that I speake as touching the weaning of your foales, which I woulde wishe in this order. Your foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yeere, or within a Moneth, in so much that they are readie to foale againe, I woulde wish you to draw them from their Dams, and lock them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to giue each of them two or thre slippes of Hauen, and so to let them rest two or thre houres after: this Hauen is a most soueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which will be most abundant in young foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie vpon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddainly drop away and die.

Hauing thus doone, I woulde haue you to put them in the Close for y purpose befoze prescribed, where they may runne vntill they shall be found fit for the saddle, provided alwaies, that they bee neither within the sight or hearing of theyr Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your filly foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in seuerall,

Of the breeding, riding,

CHAP. 2.

The arte of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for seruice and pleasure.



When your Coltes haue attained the age of threë yēeres olde and the vantage, which is frō Aprill or May, till Martilmas or Christmas, it were good you dīue them vppe into some close house, where hauing good strength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to be done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Courte or Close, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing bene in hande before) hee will be burly, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when he couets to do, suffer him then as far as your chase haulter will giue him leaue, and then with a good strength even in his running or leaping, giue him such a twitch backe, that you make his necke ready to cracke a gaine: or els plucke him vpon his buttocks, and saile not but as oft as he strīues to breake away, so oft do you pluck him backe with these suddaine straynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, short and strong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and ouer-maisternig him in the haulter, will make him so plyant of his necke and so tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) he will neyther offer to breake from his keeper when he shall leade him, nor indanger his Ryder, with that villainous quality of running away. Moreover, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, wil bring him to such a sensible feeling of correction, that when hee shall

and trayning vp of Horses.

shall come to weare Husrole, Chaine or Caueran, al which be many degrees beyond the haulter incrueltie and terroꝝ, bys Ryder shall finde him so obedient to his hande, that hee shall place his head where he list, and in one weekes trayning rule the Colt how he list.

But if he be a sullen Jade that wil neither run nor leape, but onely hang backe, then let some standers by with long poles or goades beate him and prick him, till you make him leade vpp and downe gently, not forgetting but to make much and cherish him, when you shall finde him obedient and poyant to your will. This done, let him be sette vp in the stable, and pull off his chafe haulter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte collar of double Leather. Let his keeper be alwaies trifling and doing some what about him, eyther rubbing or clawing him in one place or other where he shall find him most ticklish or dainty: still giuing him kinde wordes, as ho boy, ho boy, or holla loue, so my nagge, and such like tearmes, till he haue won him to his will that hee will suffer him to dresse him: take vpp his legges and picke him in euery place: provided alwaies, (and let both his Rider and keeper hold it as an especiall rule of good horsemanship,) neuer to doe any thing about a Colte, eyther suddainly, hastily, or rudely: but come to him softly, doe euery thing about him leysurely, and be carefull not to fright him with so much as an euill worde: for whe vnskillfull Hozsmen wil come to their Hozses with suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Hozses learne to strike, to byte, to starte at the saddle, to refuse the bridle, and to finde boggards at mens faces. Therefore let all things be done with lenitie and discretion, and yet not so boyde of correction, but that if hee be a stubburne Jade, which throughe will & churlhynes will withstande bys Ryder, you may with a sharp rodd correct him: making him as well vnderstand when hee offendeth, as when hee pleaseth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentle, that

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hee will be carried, rubb, pickt, cold, clothed, scopt, shodde, and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man will easily perfoyme in one Moneth, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherishing him.

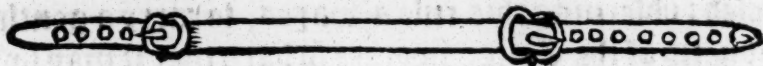
When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliver you the girthes, and gyde it on first so slacke as he may scarce feele them, then by little and little, draw them straiter, and straiter, till you feele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vpon the saddle, at which if he startle, with saye words encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, till you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrink nor stirre for any thing you do about him. Then take a Trench or watring Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynt it with Honny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force hym to stryue against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trind euery day for the space of a weeke, and so walkt abroade in his keepers hand, that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, stirrups and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more suretie and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue followed in this order. Let him be sadled as I haue before sette downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may neyther slyppe side-waies, so, warde, or backwarde, but stand firme in this place.

Then

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Then take a Musrole of wye, then yron & put it on his head, so as it may lie iust vpon the strength of his nose, neyther so loose as it may cruche the tender grisse:l of his nostrels, nor so hie, that it may by the correction, be afterwards anie blemish to the Horses face, then take a martingale of strong leather, three fingers broade, made in this forme following.



Let the one ende thereof be buckled to the girthes betwene the Horses legges the other ende to the leather of the Musrole, but yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no more but a feeling of the Musrole, whē he shall iert or throw his heade aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his keeper walke him sayre and softly forth to some new plowed peece of ground: where after you haue pausd a space & cherrishd the Colte, make offer to put your fote into the stirrop, at which if he find fault and refuse to abide, then chase hym awhile about his keeper on that new plowed ground, and then cherrish him and come to him againe and offer the like, which if he refuse then, chase him againe, and leaue him not till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your fote in the stirrop.

Then woulde I haue you heaue and lift halfe a dozen times, still making proffers, but not getting vp: all which if he abide, cherrish him exceedingly, and then raising your selfe, gette halfe way vp, which if hee suffer, then the next time

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time get gently into the Saddle, and seate your selfe quietly without moaning or stirring. Place your body vp right, your eyes betweene his eares, your legs straight out without spurres, and your roode vp right by your shoulder, leasse if you should hold it low before his eyes it might breede in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse error in a Horses first backing.

Being thus mounted & well placed, let his Keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if hee doe quietly (as there is no doubt but he will) then let the Keeper lay off his hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forward, not counting to haue him keepe any one way or sorowle, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes ouer thwart, sometimes endwayes, or as hee shall be disposed: obseruing this rule alwayes, to carry a gentle vp right hand of the Colte, neyther so hard that it may by any meanes eyther moue stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or wrythe his mouth or necke neyther so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his fore legges, which they will most commonly couet, or make proffer to runne away by reason of too great liberty, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Wherefore I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect say of your hand, vnlesse extremity compell you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bzing a Horse to his perfection, I will before I goe any further, shew both the vse of the hande in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Being seated in your Saddle as is before mencioned, take the rayne of your bzidle and solde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an euen length, & so short, that you may haue the Colts head at commandement, then lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and doe not draw your hands to the Saddle pommel, or plucke them close in to your body, but place them ouer the

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the midst of his crest, pulling his head still bpwarde and aloft, not drauing it in as to bring him to an vniformitie of rayne, for that shal be but a marring of his mouth, and the first rule to bring a comely fore-hand to an euill show: but as I said, lift your hands still bpwarde, suffering them alwaies to goe and come with easie motions, onely to thys end, that you may gather vpp his necke to the vttermoost height, that arte or nature wil by any meanes suffer it.

Nowe forasmuch as some Horses, haue naturallie such good fore-hands and such comelie raynes, that the Ryder needeth little labour and lesse arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large vpright necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth, other some so imperfectly framde by nature, that though the Ryder vse extreame industry and much arte, yet if he haue not the very ground and abso'ute knowledge of horsemanship, he shall neuer bring him to staiednes, comliness or good show, as those which be short neckt, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And sith these contraries, must haue contrary meanes to bring them to theyr perfections, because lenity to him that is dul and stubberne, will from a little, bring him to iust nothing doing, and cruelty to him that is free, apt and couragious, is the hie way not onely to marre him, but also to kill him: and because the onely arte of ryding, consisteth in the making of a comely, staied, and well fashiond rayne, I will heere set downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drauing all the natures, dispositions and vmoors of Horses, into these two heades or branches, Dulnesse and Freenes.

Under thys worde dulnesse, I conclude such as be heauie naturd, slow, vnapt, churlish, alwaies craving correction, restie and forgetfull: vnder this worde freenes, I conclude those that be light, nimble, couragious, apt, that wil catch a lesson from his Ryder ere it be fully taught him, and is alwaies ready for more then can be put vnto him, therefore I will beginne first (because they aske more labour

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and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I feared dull. Having backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receive you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neyther professe nor expect to be a Horseman.) then finding him to be of nature dull and untowarde, neyther apt to proude pace nor rayne, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor King, but being mounted on his backe, and having pause & settled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twentie or forty scoze, all the way with your hands working vp his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vyppes of his heade, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and will not stay, thrust him forward as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, provided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he prove slothfull, as no doubt but he will, then reuiue hym with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yeld in his heade or stoppe, then at hym the thirde tyme, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or some what more: then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all prenaile with him, but be you carelesse, & in any case stryue not with hym, or seeke by strong hand to ouercome him, for so you shall marre hys mouth, teache hym manie knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Dake: but take hym out the second day, and then trot hym forth two miles, and alwaies in twelue scoze, sixe scoze, or twentie scoze, as you finde your ground or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his travell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely an

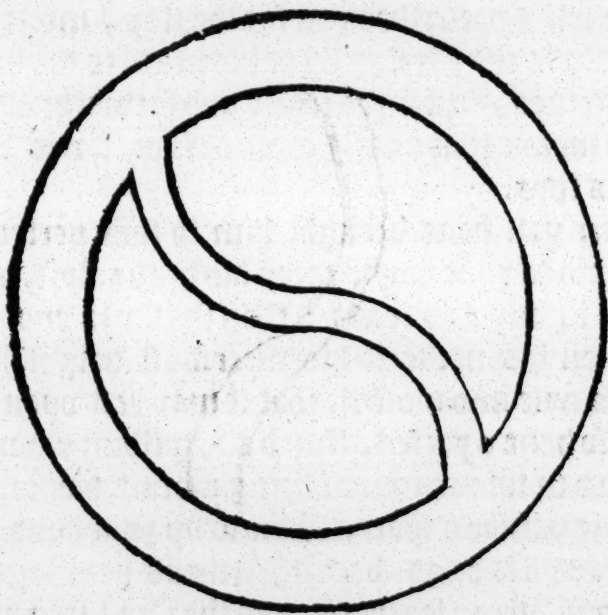
and trayning vp of Horses.

an vntoward stubbernes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe about, then spare not to laboꝝ him two oꝝ thre houres together about the fieldes, til by this your laboꝝ & toyle you make him yeld to your hand, which you shal no soner perceiue but immediatly make much of him, cherrish him, light from his backe, and giue him grasse oꝝ greene coꝝne if there be any nere you: and faile not but exercise him thus foꝝ a weeke oꝝ a foꝝtnight, in which space you may make him so well acquainted with your hand, that when soeuer you shal but straine your bzidle rayne, he will yeld and stop at your pleasure. It may be the first day you trot him foꝝth, you shal finde him of such a gentle mouth, that at the first proffer hee will stop, yet couet to haue his head betwene his legs, and trot but slouenly and like a Fade: which if he do, the looke what trauell I prescribed you foꝝ the stop, imploy the selfe same, onely to the raysing vp of his head, to the bzinging of him to lightnes, to a sayre trotte and foꝝwardnesse of way, which no meane that euer I tryed oꝝ saw, wil so sone bzing to passe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that he will yeld to your hand, carry his heade aloft, and trotte foꝝth both lightly and fræly: then shall you endeouour (hauing gotten his necke to his vttermost height,) to bzing downe his nose and muffle, that it may rest vpon his thꝛopell, and so haue a perfect, staid and gallant rayne, which you shal do in this manner: being mounted vpon his back and hauing pausde a space, the draw vp your hand, at which if he offer to yeld oꝝ goe back, then thrust your legs out stifly vpon your stirrop leathers, and that will stay him, then looke whether your Hartingale be stiffe oꝝ slack, if you find it slack, then let some footeman standing by draw it straiter yet in any case not too strait, but so as the Horse may rest vpon it and no moze, then trot him foꝝth into some grauelo earth oꝝ newe plowed ground, but the grauelo earth I rather pꝛeferre, because it is moze finer foot-holde, and not so laboursome to trauaile on: being come thether, looke whe-

Of the breeding, riding,

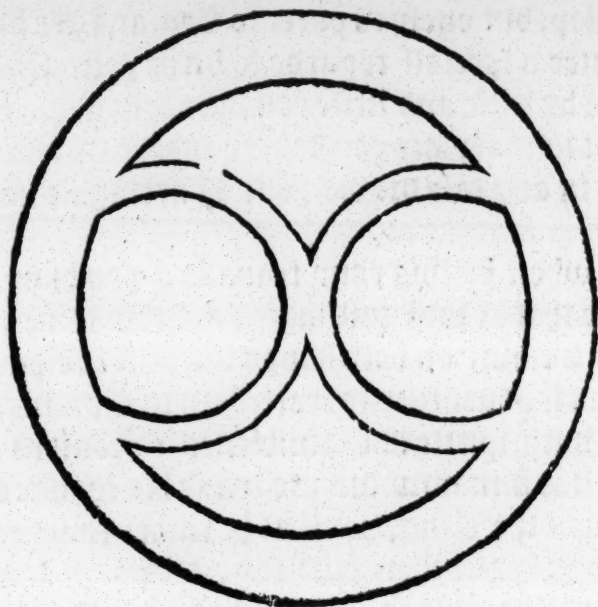
ther your Partingale continue his former stiffness or no, which if it do not, (as there is no likelihood it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put forward your Horse, and vpon a soft and easie foote-pace, holding hys head vpright, and his body straight, marke out a large Ring, being at the least forty yardes in compasse, about the which walk him vpon your right hand thre times, then drawing the right hand rayne a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your Ring two halfe circles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman Cse, in thys forme following.



Thys done, then walke about your large Ring thre tymes on your left hand, & then change within your Ring as you did befoze, obseruing so, your left hande your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large Ring haue two whole Ringes within the same, as thys figure following sheweth.

Then

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Then on your right hand walke him other thre times, (because you must holde it for a generall rule in horsemanshippe, alwaies to end on that hande you begunne) and so trotte him straight forward twenty yards, and there stoppe him and cherrish him : which done, drawe in both your hands euen together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if he refuse to doe, then ease your handes & pull them in againe so gently as may be, neuer ceasing, but letting them come and goe till he yeeld and goe backe, which I am sure he will instantly doe, vnlesse he be a wonderfull unrulie and restie Fade : which if he be, then must you haue a foote-man to stande by, who with a cudgell beating him vpon the nose, and you with your rod beating him vpon his fore-legges, enforce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee doth, immediatly cherrish him, and then taking compassse enough for feare of making him weake neckt, turne him about, and downe the same furrowe pace him to the King againe, where you may exercise him in his lesson as

Of the breeding, riding,

you did befoze. In this manner would I haue you foze foure
or fve daies to practife your Horfe, not suffering him to
trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, ha-
ving alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale
stiffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, till
you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then
stay, and in any case drawe your Martingale no straight-
ter.

Nowe when by this your trauaile, you haue brought
your Horfe that he will willingly pace this King, & make
his change within, on both hands without compulsion, the
may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making
him do it with spirite and nimblenes: provided alwaies
that if you find him vnwilling to make his changes on both
hands within the King, and that he rather couets to moue
his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe
euen, & equally together, then make your changes in this
manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand,
draw your left rayne straight, and so hold it, then moouing
gently your right hand rayne, lay the calue of your left leg
close to his side, & with your rod on his left shoulder, make
him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so
likewise foze your left hande vse the like contrary meanes,
which when you haue found by experience to preuaile, and
that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot
this King with good courage, (which you must chiefly re-
spect,) and that he wil make his stop close and well, and at
the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes
practise (at the most) you may at ease perfozme, then shall
it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same King in
this sort.

First when you come into the fiede, as I haue befoze
prescribed, gently pace him about your King, that he may
thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to hys
trotte, and soze him to trotte it with great life, still thru-
King

and trayning vp of Horses.

Bring him forward with your feete and body, till you make him gallop, then hauing gallopt a stroke or two, drawe in your hand, and make him but trotte againe : then hauing trotted a while, make him gallop somewhat more then he did before, and then trotte, and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then three parts, and at length all the King rounde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note heere, that although I sette you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet neuerthelesse, in this as in the rest, you must obserue your three times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trotte once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion shal moue you, till you finde in your Horse (through this maner of instruction) such a readines, that but mouing eyther your legges, body, rodde or voice, he will instantly take his galloppe : which being perceiued, as no doubt but you shall within three or foure daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, first pace him thrice about your King on your right hand, and then changing do as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thrise on your right hand, and thrise on your left, then gallop thrice on your right hand, thrice on your left, and thrice on your right hand againe, then gallop straight forth right forty yardes or more, and there, by drawing your hand euen, firme, and at leysure, make him stoppe and stand still a while, then put him backe two or three paces, and let him stande still without mouing for a good space, neyther doe you your selfe eyther stirre your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, voyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, clawe him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing : And after this sorte and manner (as I haue heere prescribed) woulde I haue you exercise him

Of the breeding, riding,

him for thre weekes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or untowarde.

Now, for that sundry obseruations are to be obserued in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as first to let you vnderstand them. Note therefore that in this lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that your Horse carry a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty, without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Prygge, or putting his heade betwene his legges like a fearefull Beare-whelp, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pulling at his mouth, but by keeping his Partingale stiffe, and by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, y^e alwaies comes and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gallop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder parts out of the Ring, as many Horses will, that then you correct him, by beating him on the flanke on the lefte side, with the in side of your left legge, which if it pzeuaile not, then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his left buttock : which will in once or twice going about, make hym gladde to keepe hys Ring : and so for the other hande, vse the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther hand, in which you draw your Horse into a straight compassse, that than you pull your bziole raines moze straight then befoze : and putting the calues of your legges close to your Horse sides, you ierte them sozwarde againe with a good strength, not ceasing but so to do, till you come again into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this : the bringing of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will in hys galloppe make him rayse vpp his foze-parts, and then the terting of your legges sozward, will so put on your Horse, that not staying, his hinder legges will followe hys foze-legges in such comely sozte, that as if hee were taught to beate an artificiall turne, even with such nimblenesse, strength, and comely grace will he make his changes : and by

and ttayning vp of Horſes.

and by this meanes, when hee ſhall be taught to make hys turnes, you ſhall find him moze apt, ready, and a thouſand times moze free from any manner of vice belonging to that leſſon.

Therefore in this, uſe great labour and dilligence, eſpecially in keeping iuſt time with your legge and hand, ſoꝛ if eyther your legge and hand goe ſo very faſt, that the hoꝛſe cannot keepe time with you, oꝛ if your motions be ſo ſlow, that the Hoꝛſe muſt ſtay ſoꝛ you, oꝛ if in ſtedde of y^e calue of your legge you giue the ſpurre, then be you aſſured, you doe not make but marre, ſoꝛ as the one doth help, the other doth coꝛrect: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Nevertheless, if the Hoꝛſe be dull and ſubburne, of which kind I moſt intreate, ſoꝛ in them is the depth of arte to be tryed, and that you find the calue of your legge wil not quicken him, then it ſhall be needfull that you uſe the euen ſtroke of both your ſpurres, which hauing reuiued him, the uſe the calues of your legges, and as oft as he waꝛeth heaue and dull, ſo oft uſe your ſpurres and rodde, and not oꝛtherwiſe in this leſſon. Note that when you galloppe your Hoꝛſe ſoꝛth-right in the euen ſoꝛow to giue him his ſtop, that a little ſpace befoꝛe you ſtoppe him, you thruſt him out with moze ſoꝛce and courage then befoꝛe, that thereby in the ſtoppe he may couch his hinder loynes the cloſer, and make his ſtoppe moze firme and comely. Note that if in the ſtoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether truſt to his ſoꝛe-legges, which is both vnſure and vnſcemely, that then you chule ſuch a peece of earth to ryde vpon, as your euen ſoꝛowe may be deſcending downe the knole of ſome hil, where in the deepeſt deſcent, you may obſerue alwaies to make your Hoꝛſe ſtoppe, by which means you ſhal both make him to peeld his hinder parts, and alſo if the ground where by chaunce you ſhall ride him, be looſe and vncertaine, rather then he wil ouer-ſhoote his ground, he will ſtop vpon his buttocks.

D

Note

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when you make your Horse goe backe, if he thrust his hinder parts out of the furrow and goe crooked, lie, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swaructh on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rodde, yet but in gentle sort, and some times your spurre, and that but seldome.

After thus your Horse can pace, trotte, and gallop your King, and make his stoppe in good sort, which be well assured hee doth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any newe lesson, it shall be necessarie that for a grace, and beautifying of what hee doth, that then you teach him to aduance befoze: which as it doth adorne, so doth it carrie great profite and commoditie, and therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ryde him into some beaten hie way which is eyther grauell or sandie, and there trotte him forwarde a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping, giue him the calues of both your legges euen together, and also your voyce, by letting your tongue parte sharplie from the roose of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand: which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse a stamaring or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte him forwarde againe as farre as you did befoze, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forwarde with your legs, and sollicite him, till you make him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediatly cherrish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forwarde, and do as you did befoze, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimblenesse hee will not performe, or doo it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one leg, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shal you laboꝝ him in this lesson, alwaies correcting

and trayning vp of Horses.

ting him when he is vntoward, and cherrishing him when he giueth any shew of likelihoode to perfoyme your will, till such time that you haue made him, that he will vpon y^e mouing of your leg to his side, aduaunce himselfe befoze, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his legs vp euen together, in such sort as the true arte of hozsmanshippe requires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon foot pace, and to aduaunce withall, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift to stoppe and aduaunce: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduaunce. Now for such notes and obseruations, as are to be obserued during the teaching of thys, I will heere sette down. First note that when you stoppe your Horse, and compell him to aduaunce, that you doe not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too soze, for that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne away, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no moze but stay him from pressing forward, nay let your hand be such, that hee may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreame pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth duld: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had neuer beene haultred.

Note, that if he chance (being at the first ignorant of your meaning,) to presse forward two or thre paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forward, that thereby he may know hee did offende, and therefore after adzead to doe the like.

Note, that if in a dayes riding or two, ne thre, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Horses that are the slowest of conceite, and hardest to vnderstande theyr Riders meaning, beeing once brought to know what they must doe, are alwaies the surest holders, and euer after, y^e perfectest performers of any lesson, what soeuer.

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if hee epyther aduancee too hie, or when you wou'd not haue him, as the best mettald Horses most commonly will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vpon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betwene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedly he will reforme that abuse.

Note, that after he will aduancee perfectly and in order, that then in euery stoppe when you make him aduancee, that you make him doe it twice, thrice, and sometimes foure times together, without intermission, and then to stande still, the profite whercof you shall find, when you come to teach your Horse to doe the Courter capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which this is the perfect path way and guide.

Now for asmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will follow that purpose, and heereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can absolutely well doe all these lessons before mencioned, which by continuall trauell, vse, and exercise, you must bring him vnto, for in any case you must offer no new lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceite and vnderstanding: he be brought to doe nill nothing, as many unskilfull Horsesmen doe at this day, who will strue to make their Horses gallop their Ringes, stop, turne, aduancee, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Horse is a beast, whose capacity can conceiue no more then a beast, which absurdity I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therefore as I said, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the Ring before specified, which Ring in effect, containeth all other Ringes vused by our English Ryders: yet neuerthelesse I woulde haue you practise your Horse in one other Ring more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse ready and perfect, it hath no more vertue then the former: and that what Horse soeuer can gallop the first, must of force consequentially with
more

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more ease gallop this, yet for because this in service is in daily and hourly use, as well in charging and anoying the Enemy, as in safe guarding the Riders person from shotte, or such like mischiefes, I will heere set it downe as a lesson as needfull as any other whatsoeuer, teaching it by the tittle of gallopping the fildes, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horse to doe this lesson, is thus, first marke out upon your right hande in a sayre fote pace, a King of a reasonable size, being about a three yardes over every way, then another on your left hand ioyning to the former, and so making your Ringes still forward, make a third on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horse into his galloppe and as you did pace the Ringes, so let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him straight forward twenty or forty yardes, make your stop and aduancement, thus would I haue you curre morning when you bring your Horse forth, to teache him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your King first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strength and abilitie, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Ringes, which I teame gallopping the fildes. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie what soeuer (save the carrying of his head, which must alwaie keepe his true place in all lessons,) there is none to be respected, but all to be referd to the Ry-

Of the breeding, ryding,

ders discretion. Therefore the Ryder must haue a great regard, that in this lesson hee put not the Horse beyonde his strength, or force him to gallop, longer then he shall find the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be ouer-toyld, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to proue restie, but also beeing young and tender, put forth splents, spauens, ring-bones, and such like soule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Rider haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these Rings and the former Ring is all one, saue that these be in a larger manner, which is moze easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be vied, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true tyme keeping. Note, that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the fiede, that then you shall not necde to exercise him in it about once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is moze arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all, hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there be sundry manner of turnes, as some straffe, some large, some close, some loftie, I will shew you howe to bring your Horse to do them all perfectly. First therefore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which wee tearme (not hauing any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one thing ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with moze ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder parts firme in a place, and make him come about with his fore-partes, lapping his outmost fore-legge ouer his inmost as hee turneth, in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some even furrow, and there stoppe him, and stande still a while, then drawing vp your bridle rayne somewhat firme, yelde your

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your bzidle hand a little, but so little as may be, towarde your right side, then with the calue of your legge on his left side, and your rodde on his left shoulder, make him (so standing) without any larger compasse, to turne his foze-parts that way which his hinder parts were, which if he do willingly, cherrish him: and then making that halfe circkle a complete round one, sette him as hee stood before. Thus as you did on your right hande, do so likewise on your left, vsing the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde on his right shoulder, then cherrish him, and so doing the like on your right hand againe, that you may ende where you beganne, light from his backe, and giue him a handfull of grasse if there be any nere you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his ease, you may take his backe againe, and do as you did before, increasing still his turnes, as you see him increase in perfectnesse and willingnes, till such time as you haue him so readie, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, he will stie about so swiftly & so oft, as you shall eyther offer or desire. Now for obseruations and notes in this lesson, these be they: first you shall vnderstande when you offer hym this lesson, if he refuse vpon the mouing of your legge and hand to turne, and will conet to reare, or do such like dysorderly acts, that then vpon the first proffer of such disorder, you do but slacke the raynes of your bzidle, and with your hande vppon his crest keepe him downe, offering him againe to turne, which if neuerthelesse hee will not, then drawe the right side raine somewhat straiter, then the left, yet in any case, not so much that his head may goe a hayre breadth before his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any stick, the with your rod on his left shoulder, giue him a good iert that may make him stir, and doubt not but he will then turne, which when he offers, immediatly followe him with your hand and leg til he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pause to cherrish him. Note furthermore, that if hee refuse to moue his foze-partes and offer to come about

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about with his hinder, that then you mete his hinder parts so moving, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flanke, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yarde, or a yarde and a halfe ouer: thwarte, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes moze: and lette him do it continually on his foote-pace, and not on his trot. Thys shall bring him to great lightnes on his foze-parts, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shall bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he do it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if he do not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes binder, and so forth ilfanouredly, that for such offence you vse no other correction but still to labour him the moze in this lesson: for by such labour he shall come to vnderstand his faulte, and by the knocking of one of his legges vpon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the moze hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and moze comely shall his turne be. Note that the moze you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap hys legs one ouer another. When therefore your Horse can set thys close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shall you proceede to teach him beate a large ring turne loftily, which at this day amongst our English Horsemen is most in vse, and it is to be done in this manner following.

You

and trayning vp of Horfes.

You must pace out a little narrow Ring, some 4. yarden
or thereabouts in compasse, and vse to walke your Horse in
the same, vntill such time that you perceiue him so readie,
that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie
both firme together, not offering to flie out, or vse any dis-
orderly motion: which when you find, then shal you as you
walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your
voyce and calue of your left legge, and withdrawing your
briole rayne a little moze firme, cause him to aduance,
which so sone as he doth, immediatly by the thrusting of
both your legs so2ward againe, make him pace so2ward as
he did befoze, and in his pacing cherrish him, that hee may
vnderstand he did your will: then hauing so paced a while,
make him aduance againe, & doe in all thinges as you dyd
befoze. Whos may you do thre or 4. times on your right
hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and
with the helpe of your right leg, do in this as in the other,
not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as
you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in
any case you do not end vpon your aduancement, but vpon
his pace or trotte, for if you doe, you shall bring him to
a restie qualitie, that vpon his aduancement he will stand
still whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace
this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge, aduance and
goe so2ward, then shal you as sone as hee hath aduanced
and gone a steppe so2ward, make him aduance again, and
so pace the Ring about, and do the like at your second go-
ing about, which if he do in good order, you shal then cherish
him, but not stand still, for in this lesson, horses wil couet to
stand & be slothful. When this is perfect, then make him ad-
uance, and goe a step or two so2warde, thre or foure times
together, increasing this lesson still by degrees, till through
your daily laboz & vse, you bring your horse to that perfecti-
on, that as you conch your leg to his side, so wil he aduance,
and as you thrust forwarde your legges, so will he folle w
with hys hynder legges euen together, beating the Ring
with

Of the breeding, riding,

with such aduancements round about, both so oft, so large and so strait as your selfe will. Still keeping that time with his legges and body, that you doe with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheefest arte and grace in horsemanship, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Rider be discrete, and will take time and leysure with his Horse, there will happen no vice, vnlesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Rider be an vnskillfull man, which will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which shoulde aske a fortnights labour, then be you sure there will happen moze mischiefes in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before, as restinesse, running away, wrything his heade awry, checking at the bzidle, and such like: the least of which will aske a Donethes worke to reclaime them. And sith they come rather through the vnskillfulness of the man, then either the vnforwardnesse or badde disposition of the beast, I will heere omit them, meaning to treate thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beautiful, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man & Horse, it is most in vse in service, especially in that manner of fight, which our Englishe Souldiers learne fighting at the croupe. Note, that if in this turne you finde your Horse at any time slothfull, or that he will leaue before you would haue him, that for such offence, you vse the euen stroke of both your spurs, and a little to check him in the mouth with your bzidle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you vse it oft, but at some speciall tymes, when other corrections faile.

Heere could I spende a great deale of wast paper, and moze tole time, in telling you of sundry of her turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of p turne which Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of that which he

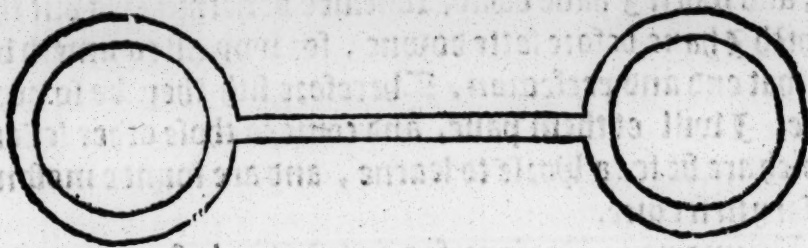
and trayning vp of Horses.

he calleth Lacrambetta, and our English Riders Chambet-
ra, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that
which I haue before sette downe, for why all commeth but
to that end and perfection. Wherefore sith they be so need-
lesse, I will let them passe, and come to those other lessons
which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are founde most ne-
cessary in seruice.

Hauiing your Horse perfect in what is before expressed,
you shall then teach him to manage truly, iust and well: I
neede not heere to interprete vnto you, the signification of
this worde manage, neither howe need ull a lesson it is in
seruice, because both are sufficiently done in another more
absolute Authoꝝ. Of manages there be thre kindes, ma-
nage with halfe rest, manage with whole rest, manage
without rest: for the two former kindes of manages, I
find no reason why a man should bestow any particuler la-
bour to traine his Horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no
such vse as the last is, neither do they carry the like grace
that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as
introductions or guides to the latter, and sith euery Horse
that can manage without rest, can manage eyther wth
halfe rest or whole rest, I will heere conclude them all thre
in one, vnder the tytle of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and
well, you shall take thys order: beeing come into some
graueld bie way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and
long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your
right hande pace out a King, containing the circuite of ten
or twelue yardes compasse: hauing markt that out so as
you may sufficiently discern it, pace then your Horse
straight forward, some fortie or fiftie yardes, and there on
your left hande, marke out another King of lyke compasse
to the first, according to the manner and order of thys fi-
gure following.

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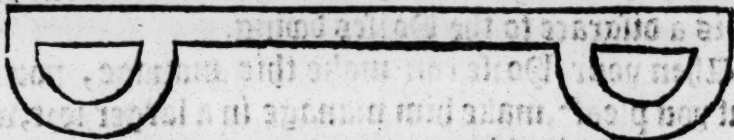
Thys done, put your Horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your euen furrow to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediately vpon his aduance, thrust him forward, & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the furrow to your left King, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the King, and so backe againe, not suffering your Horse by any meane to stande or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forward with all.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or thre dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentle galloppe, and to gallop downe the straight furrow to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trot the other King about, and so gallop backe againe, stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectly, you shall then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his stop and aduancement, to gallop the Kinges also, in which I woulde haue you exercise him a weekes at the least.

Thys weekes exercise, will bring your Horse to such perfectnes, that he wil doe all this of himselfe, without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceiued by you, you may then safely aduenture to bring those your Kinges into a more strait and narrowe compasse, according to the forme of thys figure following.

Euery

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Every day making them lesse and lesse, till such time that you bring it into so small a ring, that as soone as you haue stopt, (which stop must not be perceined by the standers by) you immediatly ease your hand again, and putting him forward with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, saue that this must be done more softly, and so hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing these turnes, no longer then you shal find your Horse to do it with a good grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in horsemanship most needful and artificiall, for in it, your Horse must stop, aduance and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson aboue all other, your Horse must vse the least disorder with his head or body, but in it keepe his rayne most perfect and gallant: therefore during the tyme that your Horse doth manage, be sure to carry a more strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each, be all one. Note that as in your turne, you draw vp your bydle hande, so make your horse stop, and ease it again to make him goe forward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must drawe vp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it again to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ryde with more pleasure, whereas if you holde your hande alwaies in one stay, you wil not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride vnpleasantly, and when you offer to stop him, make proffer to breake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your body straight & vpright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

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sword, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that you vse no vncomly motion, for any vnseemelynes in the man, is a disgrace to the Horses doing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which is very comely, in this manner. Pace out a King of five or six yardes compasse on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is before saide, marke out another on your left hand of the same compasse, then put your Horse into a gentle galloppe, and being come to your right hande King, there making a slight kind of stop and advancement, force your Horse to beate the King about, in such sort as I shold you before, where I tell you how to make your horse to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the calves of your legs, your hande and your rodde, then gallopping downe to your left King, do the like there. This kinde of manage, though it be some-what more painefull then the other, yet if the Horse be of mettall that doth it, it carrieth such a good grace, that to the standers by which shall behold it, it will be wonderful pleasing.

Nowe when this is perfected, it resteth that you teache your Horse to passe a swift and strong carriere, which you shall do in this manner. Being come into some grauelld hie way, the length of a good carriere, which shoulde be measured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it shall not be amisse to sette downe some certaintie, I thinke six score yardes a very fitte carriere, as well for the heauie sledge Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettald beast: for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other may shew in it his puissance and swiftnes. Being come (as I said) into such a place, first pace your Horse twice or thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward six score yardes, at the ende whereof pace another King: and then setting your Horses heade straight downe the way he came, make him stand still a good space, during which time, looke that his body stand straight and firme, which when you

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haue found it dooth, then giuing him your bzioble hands, bending your body a little forward, and thrusting out both your legges with a good strength, force him suddainly with a good courage, to enter into a swift gallop, which with the euen stroke of your spurres, encrease, till hee be at the best uttermost speede hee can runne, in which continue him, till he come to your first King, where, by drawing vpp your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his buttocks, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thrice: then trotte him about the King, and stande still a good space, cherrishing him, and no more.

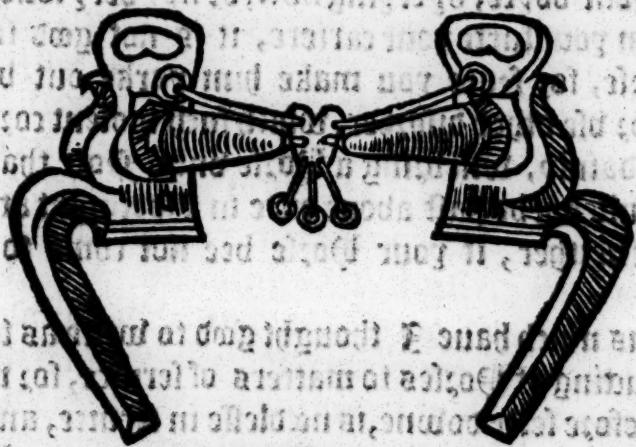
Note that when you starte your cariere, to make your Horse do it with greater life and courage, you may vse the helpe of your voyce, by crying how, or hey very loud. Note that when you starte your cariere, it is not good to spurre your Horse, for feare you make him yacke out behinde, plunge, or vse other disorder, which such violent corrections done suddainly, will bring a Horse vnto. Note that the cariere would not be past aboue once in a fortnight at y most, nor so oft neither, if your Horse bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the instructing of Horses to matters of seruice, for more the I haue before sette downe, is needlesse in seruice, and if hee do any thing lesse, hee is not fitte to serue vpon. Heere I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namcly the Caragolo, the manage resembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiare, with diuers others: yet sith there is no Horse, but if hee be perfect in what is before written, must of force do the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I inke he here therefore to omitte them, wishing those that are desirous to vnderstande them, to looke into Maister Claudio Corric his workes, a man percellie in the arte of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

And

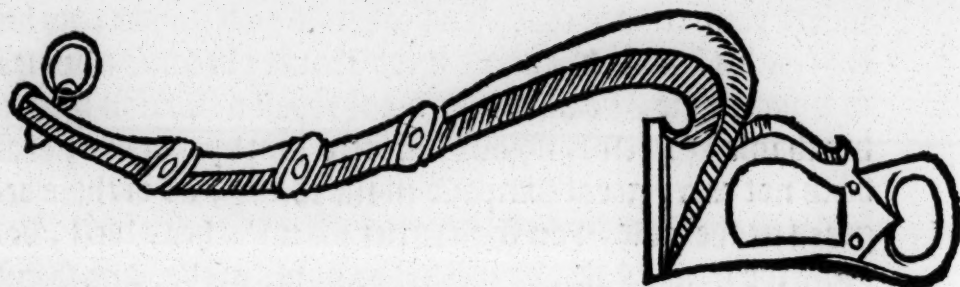
Of the breeding, riding,

And now to pursue my former purpose, having your Horse ready in all these lessons belonging to service, that he will doe them upon his Trench and martingale in perfection, carrying his heade round, comely and in good forme, you shall then bitte him, in this manner. Marke when he standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lyp, to the fore-joynt of his shoulder, which is equall with the height of his breast, and take a playne smooth cannon Bitt, with a flying trenche, whose cheekes may bee of the same length, after the manner of thys figure following, and put it in his mouth.

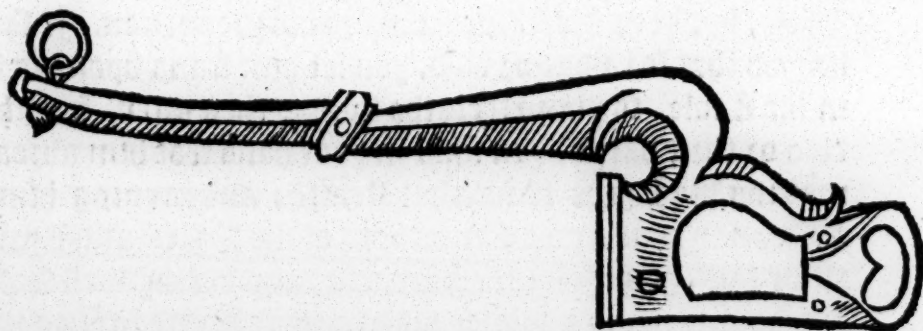


But by the way note, that according as your Horse is of fashion, so must the cheekes of your Bitt carry his proportion: if your Horse be in shape grosse, that is, short necked, thicke-chained, and harde mouthed, you shall then have the cheekes of your Bitt, made upon three degrees, according to this figure following.

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But if he be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then shall the cheeke of your Wytt be made but vppon one degree, according to the manner of thys figure following.



The difference and nature of these two cheekes is this, the first, which standeth vpon three degrees, bringeth in the musell of the Horse, and maketh him perforce rayne well, that otherwise would thrust out his nose illsaouredly: the reason whereof is, because it carrieth a greater compassse then any other Wytt, insomuch that a Horse cannot rest vpon it vnlesse hee drawe in the nether parte of his beade: whereas the second that standeth but vpon one degree, keepeth

Of the breeding, ryding,

peth a Horses head vp right and aloft, neither dooth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downward.

A Horse that is short neckt and narrow chaulde, reason telleth you, cannot couch his head in so good a place, as hee that hath a long netke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his thropell or weison within his chaule: therefore if you shall sette him vpon a byt, that dooth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of thre degrees at the least, you shall neuer place his head well, because the straight cheeke wil keepe vp his necke, and thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrary sort, if to a Horse of large long forehead, you put a Bytte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but follow, whereas he should haue his necke kept vp straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to answer it. Therefore as I said, byt your Horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play & feele the kybbe, then after, for other two or thre dayes, you shall in your hand trot him abroad, making his kybbe somewhat strait, and rayning him so as he may haue a good feeling both of the Bytte and kybbe. After this, you shall take his backe, and being well seated and hauing pausd a while, take vp your Bytte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner, Put your little finger and your ring finger, betwene the two raynes, and lay your thombe iust vpon the raynes, opposite to your fore finger and great finger, the brawn of your thombe being turned towards your Saddle pomell: then take the left rayne of your flying trench, & lay it vnder your thomb, carrying it somewhat more straiter then your bitte rayne. Then in your right hand in which you carry your rod, carrie the right rayne of your flying trench. In this manner
pace

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pace forth your Horse, bearing him most what vppon your flying trenche for thre or foure daies, offering little or no labour, vnlesse it be trotting forward, or pacing and trotting the Kings, and stopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Bytte, so by little and little, let him feele it euery day moze then other, till such time that you find, he both vnderstandeth the bytte, and hath his head well staied thereon.

Then may you euery day exercise him in all the foresaide lessons, with all those helpes and corrections befoze mentioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without anie other helpe saue the offer of your hand, he will doe what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Bytte should lye in the Horses mouth, is about the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundeuills booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons which though they bee needlesse in seruice, yet shewe they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Horse, and those I learne lessons of pleasure, because they be moze pleasing to the eye. then necessary for any vse, and first of all to make your Horse bounde aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Hauing him well staied vpon his Witte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forth into some euen sandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yardes, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduancement, giue him the euen stroke of your spurres, at which if he will not bound, strike him again the second time, if that pzeuaile not, then trotte him forward againe, and doe as you did befoze, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his foure legges from the ground, which so soone as he dooth, immediatly make much

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of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be sette vp in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next tyme, and the better vnderstande what your will is. When haue him out the second day, and doe as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till he be so perfect, that vppon the offer of your spurre, hee will ryse on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his foze partes, that then you accompany with the euen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and nere vnto his sheathe or yard. Note that if in bounding he doe not keepe his ground, but p[re]sseth fo[r]ward, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he p[re]sseth fo[r]ward, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vpon his foze knees, and then being in the fo[r]mer place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your Horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse befoze any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then fo[r] a close you make hym bound, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemlie. When you beate a large turne, if fo[r] a close or ending, you make your Horse bounde on all foure, nothing can be moze seemely, and then to stande still, thus much fo[r] bounding.

Now fo[r] the Couriett, you shall doe it thus: Ryde your Horse downe some descending grounde, and hauing trotted two or thre yardes, stoppe him, and make him aduaunce twice or thrice together: then put him fo[r]warde halfe so far as befoze, and there make him aduaunce thre or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will rayse his hinder partes, and in stæde of going fo[r]warde, stande aduauncing both behind and befoze of an equall height. When hee will doe this well, then may you vpon his third aduauncement, giue

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give him the even stroke of your spurres, to make hym bounde aloft, which manner of salte, our English Ryders tearme the Gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Coates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your Horse in it must presse more forward then in the Coruett, and raise his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you shall teach your Horse to do it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding thereunto this one helpe more, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, so as the poynt thereof, may be iust ouer the midst of your Horses buttocks, then sette your hand fast to your side, and alwaies vpon his aduance, as you put him forward with your legge, so hit him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder parts, obseruing to keepe that time with your rodde, that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a Horse for seruice or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practise and experience.

CHAP. 3.

Howe to chuse a Horse for Hunting, howe to trayne hym there-vnto: and also howe to dyet him, hauing made some great match or wager.



hitherto I haue shewed my experience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horses, mete either for seruice in y warres, or the pleasures of great Princes, so heere I will declare, (since not any els hath undertaken the like Treatise) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of those Horses, which we tearme Hunting Horses, because the pleasure wee enioy by the, is in the following of Houndes: an arte euery way equall with the for-

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mer, and as necessary in some kind of seruices in the warre, (especially vpon desperate exploytes to bee done suddainly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kind of seruice, wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tryed,) as the former. Yet sith the former hath been alwayes of hyer price, and moze searcht into, and sith what Horse soeuer is perfect vpon his bit, and well can perfoyme all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his Snaffle, and if his Maister so please, be after made a Hunting-horse: where contrariwise, if a Horse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall lowe kind of gallop, as Hunting-horses are, he will aske great laboꝝ and arte to be sette vpon a Bitte, & made pꝛoud and gallant.

I will therfoze, not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apender to the former, concluding him (in my folish iudgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not vnderstanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his horse pꝛoude of gate and countenaunce, and so nimble, light, and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or foundzing hym, all which are done instantly if he be vncleane, without any shew of extreamity, what auailleth his former skill: Or if he haue arte so to diet his Horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one foote befoze another, if he haue all the grease molten within his body, if hee be in that extreamity, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre. yet within two or thre houres after, be so fresh and couragious as if he had neuer bene labourd, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Horse haue eyther faire countenaunce, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: insomuch, that the most honozable & puissant beast in the world, is made to shew like the most dull & vnseemely creature, what auailleth his arte in dyeting.

Some

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Some will say (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of these which I tearme Hunting-horses, is the onely marring and spoile of good Horses: Fie, say they, thys extreame chasling and ryding of them, makes them lame and vnsounde, and this curious dyeting them, makes them so tender, neshe, and sickely, that they be good for nothing. Immitating heerein a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreamely troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teeth to be drawne out, for feare in after time he shoulde feele the like payne, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, having seene some one lame olde hunting Horse, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmity, therefore not necessarie any should hunt.

For myne owne part, extreame ryding I as much disallowe as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well be put to extremitie, and if they be well dyeted and cunningly ridden, not one hayre worse afterward, although I wishe such extremitie, shoulde be as much for horse as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raisd vpon Hunting-horses, I thus confute it, that there be some, and many Hunting-horses lame I not deny, yet for euery such one lame Horse, I will finde twenty more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting-horses be not onely lame.

Again, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting-horses are neuer lamed through theyr immoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good Keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, and over hastines when they ouer-reach and fall, they many tymes chaunce vpon a straine, by which they halte a little, or otherwise in a leape or sylppe, may happen mischeife, which is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrarie part, who is so simple that hee knoweth not, if a Horse be kept in the stable and want exercise, his hounes wil straiten, his sinewes dry vppe, and he pzoone lame incurable: who knoweth

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knoweth not that trauailing in the hie way, will beate a Horse, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certainly. What trauailing Horse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a hunting Horse?

Your great Horses which are for seruice, whom to traine & bring to perfection, every one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe vnto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any Hunting-horse whatsoeuer, for there is neuer a turne you sette, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Horses backe & hinder loynes, as much as a Hunting-horse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. With then all Horses are as subiect to infirmitie as Hunting-horses, why not then the Hunting-horse as tollerable as any other Horse.

Now for this butworthye blame they impute to the dyeting of Horses, you shall see howe grosse they ignozaunce makes them coniecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsoeuer, appoynted for a Hunting-horse, but it shall by good & sufficient reasons, be proued most excellent, and most healthful for the Horse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to be greedy of nouelties, being new-fangled, are inamoied with this vaine toy. Their fore-fathers neuer knewe what the dyeting of Hunting-horses meant, yet they had good Horses. As though former blindness shold banish ensuing knowledge. For because Adam and Eue, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (saue for Figge leaues,) therefore we should refuse to weare clothing: this weare wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the moze a man wadeth into it, the moze substantiall and intricate he shal find it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, *ô ens ensium miserere mei*, the depth and end of arte is vnsearchable.

Now that all men may be the moze willing to endeuor them,

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themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit ensueth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especially within his heade or bodie, which be secrete and vnseene, and therfore most dangerous and most fall, but a man skilfull in this arte, shall both discern it befoze it come to extremitie, and also recure it.

Thys maketh a Horse long winded, tough, harde, and stoute, insomuch that a pooze Page of sixe or seauen pounde price, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tyre, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and foule fedde: whereas if such a Courser were in good dyet, he would tyer twentie such Pages. Some peradventure will allow of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therfore I say it is not necessarie, that Hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other horses as well: yet must they haue extraordinary ryding, because in dyeting, exercise is a needfull as meate. But for such as neyther lone hunting, nor haue occasion to ryde further then from Market to market, they may let their horse to a bottle of hay, and gyue him pease pulse. The reason why men vse their dyeted horses to the hunting of the Hare, is because it is a swift chase, and a continuing sport: yet not without some stoppes and staies, in which a horse may take winde, and reuiue himselfe againe, which those from whom I learne mine experience, learne defaults in the dogs, and sobbes for their Horse.

Moreouer, the cry of the dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whereas to gallop a Horse vp and downe the fielde after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to giue ouer ere hee haue in a manner doone any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte which the ignozant conceinne, and nowe to my purpose.

When you make choyse of a horse to frayne to hunting,

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as nere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapen, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullenesse, to strike or to bite: let him bee of quick & liuely mettall, but not hote nor fry, for they be neuer good: then for his outward shapen, thus if it may. Of colloures these be the best, Browne dapple bayes, Bright bayes, Dapple grapes, or White hartes, or blackes, so he haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white foote. His head if it bee somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small pyck eare, or if it be long and stande vp right like a Fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head woulde be broade, hauing as it were a ryling bunche in the midst like a Hare: for to be playne smooth faced, which we tearme Hare-faced, is illfaoured, and a signe of no induring spirite. His eye woulde be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head woulde be leane, for if it be ful and fat, doubtles the horse is dull and vnspity. His thropell or wind-pype, woulde bee big to a mans feeling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we cal Cock-throped, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lymes in generall, they woulde be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very shorte betwixt ioynt and ioynt, especially betwixen the pasterne & the hooft, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle hoght, proue very good. His body woulde be round and large, and his ribs wold stand a little outward. In byese, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefe length consist not in his chine, but in his hinder

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hinder loynes, depth of foze-hand, and length of necke : for otherwise, to be long backt, is a signe of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a Horse as neere as you can to these shapes, looke that befoze you trayne him to hunting, he be at the least past foure yeeres old, and going on his list, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaild. This done, you shall thus trayne and dyet him : Hauing taken him fro grasse at Bartholmewtide or there abouts, (for then the pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get after, is but vnsound and naught, being excedding fatte, as a Horse that is sound must needes bee hauing run al Sommer,) take him and sette him vp in your stable, which stable must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y fresh ayze, and make it so coole and warme as you please : the reason why it should be close and darke, is, that when your Horse hath endured a dayes labour or hunting, being set in a close stable, as soone as he hath fild his belly, he will lye downe and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as wholsome as any meate he can eate : where if the stable be open and lightsome, vnlesse he be an olde beaten horse, hee will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your stable, be layde euen and leuell, not as many doe, hyer befoze then behind, which maketh that your Horses can neuer stand at ease, but resting altogether vpon theyr hinder legges, prooue often lame behind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which causeth them seldome to take rest. Let the ground & your plaunchers be of an equall height, that if your horse at any tyme goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may stand equally both befoze and behind. Let your Maunger be made close, with bozdes onely, and not lyned within with eyther lyme or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and vnwholsome, and plaister will yeeld great store of dust, which is moze vnhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wall within your stable, y your Horse may reach vnto with his mouth,

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for by nature they will couet to gnaw and eate them down, and nothing can be worse for a Horse. Having sette your horse (being very fatte and newe taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side nere to his short ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which will bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you feele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught, for being so loose and soft, the smallest traualle that may be will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardened by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the horses legges, & maketh him haue swolne legges, and lame neuer to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breeds those diseases which kill the horse outright, though it be halfe a yeere, or perhaps thre quarters of a yeere after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor arte to gyue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddainly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long before, had willingly given him his death, which mischiese to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or thre dayes, you shall let your horse stande in the stable vnclothed, and giue him nothing but Wheate, straw and water, twice a day, morning and evening, being ledde therunto in his keepers hand, til you see his dung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not ha- uing before layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and evening with a harde wispe) both currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also clothe him in a single cloth made of sack cloth, and let the sur- sangle be stopt round about with bigge soft wispes, as wel for warmth as ease of the horse.

Thys shall you doe every morning very carelie, as by fire of the clock, then put a small snaffle in hys mouth, and lighting vpon his back, walk him a fayre softe pace to some
fayre

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saye Riuer or rundle, being at least halfe a myle, and there waite him, and so walke him home againe, and set him vp. that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and sift and dust them well in a small sieve, and then sweeping the Hanger cleane, giue them him, then put a sheafe of wheat straw well threshed into the Hacke, and putting downe his litter vnder him, let him stand so till one of the clock in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloth, and with a harde wispe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then sift him two or thre handfulls of Dates more, and so turning downe his cloth, let him stand till thre a clocke, at which time come to him, and first put away his dung, then shake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed him, curry him and dresse him in thys sort.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your curry combe, which raiseth vp the dust, then shall you with some dead horse tayle nailed to a sticke, dust him, and strike away that which the curry combe hath rayse: then take a wispe of straw wretched hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the more they be chafte, the better and more nymble will the horse be, then take a hayze cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, for that wil cleane away the dust, and keepe his coate smooth & cleane. Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them so wet, rubbe him all ouer, especially his face, which must chiefly be kept cleane: thys rubbing him with your wette hands, will leaue vpon hym neuer a loose hayze, nor anie other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not dustie nor soule, though it be course, clense him all ouer, for it will make his coate thynne, insomuch that you shall almost discerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see anie great hayzes growing about the, eyther aboue or beneath, as all horses haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe

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will gather much durte and filthines, and with your hande clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, hys mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round, then as you did befoze, take his backe, and vppon a gentle fote-pace, walke him forth to his water, and bzing him home againe, giuing him two or thre handfuls of well sifted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke, put him a little in, and then thzowing downe his lytter, let him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme come to him, and after you haue turnd bp his cloth, rubbe him, and chaff his legges, giue him a handfull or two of Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack, and moze netwe litter, and so let him rest till the next morning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of thre weekes or a Moneth, onely with Wheate straw and Dates, putting him to no further trauaile then the fetchinge of his Water, in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken bp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you shall see his fatnesse moze firme, hard, and sad then it was befoze at his first taking bp: which alwaies the harder it is, in the better case is your Horse. Now, if your Horse be such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursnesse, rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought at all deminisheth, as some Horses, who will fede as soze vpon straw, as if they had Hay and prouender, which we call Kettie Horses: or if you haue made promise for anie match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long tyme as in trueth you should, or as arte would require, then to inleame your Horse the sooner, you shall vse during thys first moneth, for to ryde out your Horse euery niggt, two howers after Sunne sette, & abide abzoade with him thzee howers at the least, not exceeding fote-pace, which we call night ayyings.

And if this be done alongst some Riner side, it is the best, because the sharpe ayze which commeth from the waters,

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fers, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of these eueninges, but takes as much of a Horse as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefoze I admonish all keepers, not to ayze their Horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it byings lowe, and weakens a Horse very much. When you haue ayzed your Horse thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chafte and rubb downe, and then giue him his Dates, and so let him rest till morning, not forgetting but alwaies when you haue brought in your Horse, to picke his fore-fete cleane, least any pible stones or grauell shoulde be gotte within the shoe, or wozne into the hoofe.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onely in taking vp his belly and hardening his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sort. In stedde of Wheate, straw which befoze you gaue him, you shall giue him Hay, and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) for the Horse will not feede on it so grosse as otherwise he would: and a horse wil many times vpon very sweet and fine Hay, eate so much that hee will bzeake his wind. Hauing thus changed his strawe to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Dates, Bzeade, which bzead shall be thus made.

Take a strike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them with water and Barne, and so bake them thowowlie in great loues, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the least, your Horse may feede on them, but not befoze. Some peraduenture, that neither loue this spozte of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horse, will imagine this Bzeade for too costly, and say that common Bakers Horse-bzeade, which is made of naught but Bzanne and Wheate chysell, shall do as much good: but if they dyd knowe howe many inconueniences is found by thys common Horse-bzeade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

First

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First, the substance whereof it is made, is but branne or chisell, and this branne is nothing but the outmost shale or huske of the Corne, the meale and strength whereof is taken away: now when y^e vertue is bereft, what remains but a drye harte thing, without eyther nutriment or spirite? And what can that I pray you preuaile with a horse that must endure extreame labour? When they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heauy and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes to good blood, nor any other nutriment, but onely to putrefaction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the Anticor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the lyuer, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee mortall.

Againe, Branne is extreame hote and drye, therefore the horse that shall much feede thereon, it will enflame hys blood, scalde his stomacke, and breed in him many filthie diseases: as the scabbe, itch, or farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, sith I disallowe this common Breade, why in the other breade I bidde them take Beanes, & not Pease? My answer is, because Beanes are a more strong and cleane fode then Pease, and lesse purisie, and the meale they make, is a great deale finer.

If they demaund why I put in the Wheate, my answer is, because it is comfortable and full of spirite, it breedeth in a Horse lust, courage and liuelinesse. If for what purpose the Rye, then for this, because the two former graines be of great strength, and altogether bynding, therefore I put in the Rye, which is altogether loosening and scowring; that being ioyned with the former, it keepeth the Horse cole and in good temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with warme, that is to make the breade light and fine, that it may be easie of digestion, and not lie too long in the Horses stomack.

Having such breade as this, and having taken awaie your Wheate strawe, you shall then alter your Horses exercise

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ercise in thys manner. Early in the morning, by five or six a clocke, after your Horse is dyest and trynd, sift thre or foure handfulls of Dates cleane, & gyue them him, which so soone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bydle him bype and tye him to the bare Racke, then saddle him, and after hee is saddled, throwe his cloth ouer him, and so let him stand till the Houndes be ready to goe forth a hunting, at which time take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe forth with them, and spend that day in hunting, till thre or foure of the clocke in the euening, prouided alwayes that you gallop him not but onely thwart and crosse, from hyll to hill, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anie time: and this order see you daily obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home, see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, then sette him by, and tye him in his bydle to the bare Racke, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if he be eyther wetted with sweate or any other thing, you leaue him not till he be as dry as may be, then unsaddle him, rub bys backe thorowly, & with all hast clothe him by warme, and stoppe hym round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane and chafe his legges, and so let him stande on bys bydle a quarter of an houre, after which time come to him and giue him a handfull of Dates, and halfe so much Hemp-seede mingled together.

This Hempt-seede, is the most gentlest and easiest scowzing that can be gyuen a Horse, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue eyther disolued any grosse humors in the Horse, (as labour wil alwaies do) or melted any of his grease, it will clense and bying it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you should alwaies regard, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greasse, and full of slimie matter.

Having thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-seede, bydle

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him

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him again, and let him so stand halfe an houre, or an houre. After which tyme vnbidle him, and put into his Racke a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him so: an howze or there abouts, eate his Hay, then gyue him such a quantitie of Breade as you in discretion shall thinke fitte: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extream little that you ease his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stande hauing Hay in his Racke, til nyne of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or fve handfuls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Breade, and giue it him. Then shaking his lytter about him, leaue him so: that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie earely to dresse him, the first thing you do, looke what doing he hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and foule, then it is a signe the Horse is foule within, full of glut and purssinelle: if it be well coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your former dayes hunting did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vnwasted: wherfore the next day you may take the more of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The second thing you looke vnto, must be whether he haue left any prouender in the Manger vneaten or no, if he haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bidle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, so: that dayes gentle exercise and fast, will gette him a stomacke, and make him eate his meate with lust and greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then shall you giue him thre or foure handfules of Dates, or els some Breade, (whether of them you please,) to eate whilst you are dressing him.

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Lastly, looke in the Racke what Hay he hath left, if hee haue left neyther hay no2 prouender, then the next night giue him the same quantity of hay, but a good deale more prouender, so2 it is a signe hee had not befoze halfe enough. If he haue eaten vp all his hay yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding horse,) then the next night giue him but halfe so much hay, and the same quantitie of prouender as befoze, that not ha- uing hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eat his prouender o2 els fast: which if he doe one night o2 two, be sure he will not the third.

Then dresse him, saddle him, and haue him abroade, b- sing him in all poynts acco2ding to the manner afoze,saide. Provided alwaies by the way, that during the time of this fozt-night, you may cuery morning, either befoze you goe out, o2 as you goe, water your horse, so that you suffer him not to drinke full so much as he would desire. Having spent thys fozt-night thus, the next foztnight following, you shall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in any wise no meane out-right chace, but gently now and then so2 twenty o2 foztie scoze, and no more without a sobbe, and let it be vpon an ouer-thwart ground, I meane plowed lands, o2 lay lands hie ridged.

Moreouer, let him gallop so softly and leysurely as you can possiblie make him, first that hee may thereby learne how to vse his legges and body nimbly, secondly, that hee may strike his furrow cleane without stumbling, and last- ly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderstanding of his owne faultes, if hee chaunce to commit any, and thereby seeke to amende them.

For any fault whatsoeuer hee chaunceth to commit in gallopping vppon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not spurre him, so2 if you doe, you shall vtterly spoyle him fo2 ever being good hunter, the reason heereof is this: a young Horse that hath neuer bene used to gallop on deepes, wil at the first be rashe and haffie, and put himselfe fo2th more

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fiercelly then hee can possible continue, then waring a lytle weake, he will snapper and stumble, or els waxe stothfull, for any of which faultes if you spurre him, he will then thzough terroz of the correction rushe so hastily forwarde without regard, that neyther vnderstanding his erroz, nor knowing how to amend it, he will increase it: and so where he woulo stumble but once, peraduenture stumble 3. times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that he may take his owne leysure, and when he stumblith, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twice so soze to him as to the man, and farre moze loth is the Horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine meddowes will be all one to him: nay, in that he findeth his Rider wil let him take leysure and tyme thereon, he will rather couet the deepe then the playne, and for a surety, cunning pzeuaileth farre moze then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this fortnight, let it be in all things lyke the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Nowe after these two fortnights are thus passed, which with y former month makes in all too monthes, you shall the perceluing your horse to be still fat and foule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thickenesse of his rybbe, by the grosnesse of his leske or flank, (which will be full and thicke in your hande) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue which stoppeth hys winde, put him to greater extreamity: that is to say, you shall then hunt moze soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your Horse to aboue a thre-quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make hym giue ouer befoze hee knoweth what hee doth.

The first day you hunte hym in thys sozte, (thzough which extraordinary toyle he cannot chuse but sweat much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward

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inward heate, dissolue the glut and filth which cloyeth bys guttes and stomacke) being come home, and hauing sette him vp in the stable, let hym be exceedingly rubd, chaff and made dry, then if you giue him no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so soone as the Sun is vp, hauing kept your Horse fasting an howre, then gyue him this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it bee chopt very small, then take a dysh of sweete Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horses mouth, and make him swallow them: so done put on his bzidle, and being well clothed and stopt round, both with his owne cloth and a single blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into some close or field, for halfe an houre or little more: then bzing him in and tye hym vp, and you shall perceiue within an houre after or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceedingly sicke, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sicke, be sure to haue a warme Pache ready, made with water and Wheate-meale, Maulte, or Branne, no more then shall colour the water, & giue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drunke, gyue him Hay into his rack, and so let him stand all that day and night, beeing sure that you prouinder him soundly both with bread and Males.

Thys kynde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which heereafter I will sette you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of most vertue and profit. It purgeth the Horse of all manner of glut, foulennesse and bad humors.

If bys grease haue beene molten a moneth befoze, it wil bzing it away in his dounge in great aboundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like befoze, whereas if it should remaine, it were eyther certain death, or if nature were so strong to expell it, it would bzeake out into some filthy disease. The next day after thys scowring thus giuen, take your Horse forth on hunting, yet in anie

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wise neither put him to gallop nor any straine, but onely trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayze, gette him a stomacke, and recouer such lust & courage, that looke what you did that daie you put him to extremitie, hee will doe twice so much the next time you shall thereunto constrain him.

In this sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, would I haue you hunt your Horse thorowly after the dogges, leaving no chase vnrune, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner aforesaide: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the spozte, as to encrease his winde and keepe him in bzeath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as well be done without dogges in some plaine Meddowe, Mooze, or fielde, where a man may galloppe him till hee sweate, as much or as little as one would?

I aunswere, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a Horse is heated after the dogges, he hath choyce of many earthes to runne vppon, one while he gallops vppon deepe plowed landes, another while vpon plaine Pastures or Meddowes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten hewes or common tracts: which change of earth, brings a Horse to cunning speede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the beate a Horse taketh after the dogges, he taketh kindlie and in good sort, for if the dogges runne a myle, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: nay, you shall haue them in twelue scoze, sixe scoze, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue vnto your horse new bzeath, strength and courage, so that hee will be moze willing to run, then you wil be to haue him: wheras if you shold giue him his beate all in a maine chase, it wold be both wearisome, painful, and vntwholsome to the Horse, for suddaine heates are alwaies perrilous, and in steede of incou-

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incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his galloppe and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and make him faint and tyre : and peradventure vnlesse hee be verie cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogges is pleasant vnto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them beeing in full cry. And lastly, the seeing of other horses to skope and gallop with him, wil be an incouragement, and an increasing of your Horses willingnes. Nowe by that time thys third Month is thus spent, your horse will be cleane in his bodie, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both haue an insight what hee is able to performe, and also adiudge rightly of his truth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may according as your fancie & discretion serues you, eyther hunt him priuately, or match him for some great wager publiquely.

If you doe match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can be blamed but your owne folly or fortune, yet since there be many helpes in matching which may much auaille, I will as neere as I can, briefly set them down. First vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match till he be past 6. yerres olde, and sal 7. for till then he commeth not to his full strength, growth and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your Horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfully be a loser : wherfore if you find him dead slow, that is of little speede, yet wonderfull true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs so long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and hauing good tryers to keep your aduersarie within his law, which commonly is a horse length or two, or as you agree, so foyle the horse that rydes against you, that whe you come to run the Wild-goose chase, you may haue as much speede as he, which if you perceiue and know your horse to be true, if then you lose, impute the faulte eyther to bad riding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

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Also in thys match, gette your law in the **W**ild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue scoze to bee twentie scoze, that if your aduersary chaunce to haue moze speede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes, you may reco-uer him: for that Horse that lets another ouer-runne hym twenty scoze at the first in a wild-goose chase, it is pyttie he should euer be hunter.

If you find your Horse to be wonderfull arrand swift, yet not so tough that hee will endure to toyle out a dayes work with extreamity, then woulde I aduise you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sents made with a Catte, in which strong sente a dogge will seldome be at defaulte, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorter lawe you make for the winning or loosing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning, and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first trayne, all which when you haue agreed vppon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vppon, and hauing the swiftest and best sented dogs you can gette, gyuing them as much space befoze you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you sayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersarie be tough.

Wherefore seeing that your speede sayles, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that coming to the **W**ild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with flyppes and turnes you can soyle him that rydes against you. In which flyppes, the cunning of the Horseman must as much auayle as the goodnes of the horse: and for that those flyppes shew both a ready Horse, and an artificiall Ryder, I will teache you here how to do them.

The **W**ild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the foremost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make hym gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perceiuing your
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aduersarie strue to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so neere you, that his Horses head may well nye touch your Horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurre in your hoxles side, and wheele him suddainlie halfe about on your right hand, and then take him vp againe, till such time that he be come to you againe: thus may you doe of eyther hand which you will, and in neuer a one of these turnes, but you shall throw hym that rides agaynst you, at least twenty or thirty yardes behind you, so that whilst you ride at your ease, he shall be forst continually to come vp to you vpon the spurres, which must wearie the best Horse in the world.

If your Horse be both swift and tough, yet thicke win-
ded, that is that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if
he want staies or sobbes, that he will fainte and yeeld, then
your best play is, vtterly to refuse the Wild-goose chase,
and onely to make your triall after the dogges, tho such
tryals be the longer in making. These necessarie helpes in
matching being duly considered, and hauing made your
match with good discretion, prouiding alwaies to haue a
moneth for the keeping of your Horse, you shall then thus
order and diet him.

First, beholding your horse to be lustie and full of lyfe, hauing a cheerefull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiuing by your former labour, that hee is in reasonable case for ordinary hunting, yet not so verie pure and cleane as he should be for a match, for the least imperfection that may be in his body, is the losse of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in y^e temper all the yeere, were but too costlie, and to little purpose, sith a man may alwaies in a monethes space, (if he be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match: then for the first weeke, fcede him most what vpon that breade before prescribed, and let him haue Dates but now and then for change of meate, yet let hym haue such stoze of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the danger before him. If hauing
fcede

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seede him in the morning, you finde any at noone, sweepe it away, and giue it to some other Horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise doe either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the seconde, looke that you hunte your Horse very soze, and giue him strong scowzings: of which scowzings, sith there be diuers of sundry natures and operations, I will befoze I goe any further, sette them downe together with theyr vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as manie doe, you rather hurte then profite your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowzings befoze mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are all of the easiest, for they search nothing of themselves, but onely purge away such matter as is befoze dissolved. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pypes, and make cleere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is Carliske Stamp and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so giuen to the Horse: this scowzing onely purgeth the head, breaketh fleame, and preserues a Horse from any disease that commeth of colde: therefore it is to be gyuen to a Horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take cold. Butter and Saunders mingled together and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Sallet oyle and Milke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be giuen to a Horse, thys purgeth the stomacke & entrailles of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte horse. Also some vse to giue this scowzing to a Horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet-oyle and Muskadine to be gyuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet-oyle and Milke is, saue that it is some what more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to a sicke and weake Horse.

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If you giue a Horse Butter-seede in his prouender, it is very good, for though it clenseth the stomack little or nothing, yet it purgeth the heade exceedingly: therefore to be vsed to the same Horses you vse Butter or Earlike.

Lastly, and the chæfest scowring of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and dry them at the fire till you may crush them in peeces, then mingle with them Brimstone beaten to powder, and giue it your horse in his prouender, yet very discretly, as by little and little at once, leaue your Horse take a loathe at it, and so refuse it. This purgeth the heade, stomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthines, leauing nothing that is vnsounde or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horse, and it neuer abateth, but increaseth courage & fleshe. Therefore it is to be giuen eyther to foule Horse or cleane Horse, but chiefly to the cleane horse, because it will preserve him from any foulness.

Thus haue I sette you downe sundry scowrings, with their natures, vse them accordingly, and you shall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping beeing spent in sound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I would desire you to haue a certaine knowledge of your Horses goodnesse, and hauing vsed such scowrings as you finde to be fittest for the state of your Horses body, which when you perceiue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your horse but cleane excrementes, without grease or filthines, then may you be certaine and well assured, that your horse is cleane within, sounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or disease.

Then shall you the second fortnight, endenour to continue the aforesaid cleannes: and to augment his strength, courage, and abilitie, you shall for this fortnight, make him Breade in this manner. Take of Beanes a Strike, of Barleymeale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Rye, two pecks.

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All these being ground together and finelie sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Warme and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the moze wholesome for the horses winde. These being well knoden together, let them for an houre or thereabouts, lye in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wrought vp and baked in great loaves.

With this Breade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, even so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: soure or fve times in a weeke, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twice a weeke at the most. If he be such a kettie horse that you perceiue hee feedeth too fast, and that you feare he will were pursie, then may you once or twice a weeke, about soure a clocke in the evening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Houndes home, bzeake into a mayne chase with your Horse, and so giue him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue cold him well, and then carrie him home and sette him vp in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse till it be within three dayes of your match, during which three dayes, let your Horse take his rest, saue that you may if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him; as it is likelie it will: because for those three dayes, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand. And when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then gyue him moze breade, then offer him moze water, and in thys manner feede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lye downe, and alwaies when he riseth do the like, and in this sorte feede him till his match day: prouided alwaies that

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that you let hym haue Way in his Kacke, and let hym be ledde to the ffield, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The secretes and arte of trayning, and dyeting the Horse for a course: which we commonly call running Horses.



The difference betwene the Hunting-horse befoze mencioned, and the Horse for a course is great, therfore the arte of moze esteeme, and the secretes moze woorthy disclosing. The first, (which is the Hunting-horse) hath his vertue, consisting in long and wearie toyle, this other in quicknes of speede and suddaine furie. And as the one requireth a whole day for his tryall, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choyce of your running Horse, it nothing differeth fro your hunting, saue that you may dispence with sundry faults in this Horse for a course, which may not be tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse be long and losely made, that is, not so short and closely knit together as a Hunting horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in short races show great swiftnes. Also if hee be small lymbde and weakely ioynted, although these faults I bitterly disallowe, and mislike, yet shall you find many Horses of a wonderful speede, to entertaine these infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanure, promiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you trayne and bring him thereunto. First being faire and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, see that in all poynts you diet, dyesse and order him,

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him, as is before prescribed for your Hunting-horse & two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Every morning and evening, ride him into some fayre Heddlowe, Hoze or Heath, and there for halfe an houre gallop him gently vpon the hand, even so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his feete: but if he be so furious that he will not gallop at his ease, but with too great behemencie, then shall you make him gallop tennie yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one while and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two moneths, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force or extremitie, nor ever suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all he dooth, he may do with lust, courage and strength, still pressing and striving to do more then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this: the ground being so plaine, smooth, hard & firme, without eyther feare of stumbling or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withall, so couch his body thereunto, that when you shall neuer so little force him, he will lanch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle would be so wearisome, that for want of ease hee would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vneuennesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall bee made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it will breede little profit for a swift course. Some may make

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answere vnto me, and say: that soasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes, not to excede the slowest gallop that may be, that thereby I shall as wel wonte my Horse to idlenes and to a short stroke, as if I did exercise him on the deepest osethwarts.

My reply is this: vpon the faire plaine groundes, galloping my Horse at this ease, if at any time I list (as manie times it must be done) to make him spring into some good round speed, I shall both find the grounde so fit for the purpose, and my Horses willingnes so great, that the more I offer, the more he shall desire: where on the other parte, if vpon osethwarts I shall offer it, neyther will the grounde serue, vnlesse a man will wilfully breake his neck, nor long can the Horses strength endure it, be hee of neuer so great ability. Having trained your horse in this sort cuening and morning, for the space of two Moneths, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his speede and towardnes to encrease, as there is no doubt but it wil, then being at the least six yeres old, you may aduenture to course him more thoroughly. And if eyther pleasure or necessity bidge you, eyther runne bell course, or wager. If you doe make any matche, haue great respect to the nature & propertie of your Horse, for if you excede his ability, there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully: therefore in this manner regard it. If your Horse be quick, hote and fire, then is it impossible he should be tough, hard and durable, wherefore for him, the shorter, harder and plainer your course is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we tearme the, either inwithes, vptwithes or downwithes, that is, either running within the side of a hil, climbing vp a hil, or descending down a hil, it much auaileth, as wel for recovery of his wind, as the maintenaunce of his strength and courage. For a hote Horse that runnes of an euen leuell, vnlesse he be exceedingly strait helde in, will not onely spende himselfe too outragiously, but also runne hymselfe out of winde wilfully, which once too farre spent, is in a course very hardly recovered; whereas if he
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haue eyther discent or clymbing, nature teacheth hym as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouernor. If your hōse be still and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwayes rather crawing, then oft of free will offering, such hōses I say bee tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Colliers coale-sack profitable, wherfore for such hōses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most available, because what want of speede looseth, trueth and toughnes may recover. Having made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a moneth at the least to dyet and make your hōse fit in: nay, if he haue not bene befoze in dyet for a course, if you reserue sixe weekes, it shal be better, because a hōse newly entred into so strickt a dyet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a month will be little enough to reconer his strength, and bying him to absolute perfection: wherfore for his dyet and keeping, let it be in thys manner.

First looke vpon him, and as neere as you can by his dunge, thickestnes of his ribbe, cleannes of his chaule, and other externall parts, iudge in what temper and state his body standeth, and howe farre hee is cyther out of case or in case, for the running of a course. Some hōses will runne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, and somewhat poore to looke vpon, which is best, and most to bee esteemed: of which of these kinds your hōse is of, your experience in the trayning must giue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his dyet pamper him, and get him into lust and strength, making him to endure no more labour then you are forced vnto for preservation of his wind: and let your strongest scowring be a sweet mashe of Maulte, which as it scowreth, so it strengthneth and comforteth, to him you may spare sweats and night aytings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or fleshe.

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If that horse which runneth best lowe and poore, be hye and fatte, then to him must you vse the contrary meane, which meane I will expresse in a larger manner, shewing the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craueth all the helpes that may be: wishing you to vse the same manner to all running Horses of what nature soeuer, onely reseruing to your discretion, matters of extreamity.

Hauiing therfore made your match, and taken such sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bodie, which finding to be strong, ful of lust, and couragious, through his great fatnes: yet by that meane so pursie, ketie, and thicke winded, that he cannot shew that wonderful speed and goodnes which otherwise he would demonstrate, thus enter him into his dyet. First next his skinne, lay a faire linnen sheete, because Horses naturally loue to bee sweetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude and pleasing to themselves: next the sheete, lay a blankette or two, and ouer them a housing cloth of Canuas or sackcloth, binde these close before your Horses breast, and then gyrd them on with a Suringle, stopping it rounde about with little wispes.

This done, let your stable wherein hee standeth, bee made darke, close and warme, hauing continually great store of lytter lying about him, the reason for these soe mentioned things is this. First for the linnen sheete, as it is neate and pleasing to the Horse, so it carrieth this commodity, when nature shall so vehemently strue in the beast, as what through his extreame fatnesse, vnusuall warme keeping, and continuall rest, hee shall, (as many times he wil) breake into great sweats, insomuch as when you come to him, you shall find him all of a water, the linnen being next his skinne, even as the force of nature shall leaue his working, so will the linnen dry, and be no further anoyance: whereas if the wollen shoulde lye next his skynne, it would not onely force him to sweat vnnaturally,

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but also faulter and continue his sweates, till it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweates proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the body, so those beeing forced, weakeneth, bulleth, and maketh fainte every part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreame foule, and most abundantly full of grosse vmoys: for otherwise the selfe sweates will not chaunce. And thys manner of dissolving these vmoys, is most naturall and wholsome. The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered and as it were loaden with many clothes, when he shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliver, that in his course hee will shew the uttermost abilitie he can possible. Again, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the cold ayre will bee so pearcing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or foure myle, would thrust him into an extreame fainte sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate without sweate or faintnes. For the darknes of y^e stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeelde no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much lytter I would haue hym continually stand vppon, is this. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholsome. Secondly, because hee shall not detain and holde his vyne longer in his bladder then willingly nature would, which if he haue lytter vnder him, hee will not do, but if he want, vndoubtedly hee will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisse vppon the bare plaunchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when otherwise he would not: and hee that
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will expect his Horse should take great toyle abroad, must provide that he may rest at home. These foresayd reasons being well considered, you shall consequently see that the Maunger wherein your Horse feedeth, be kept sweete and cleane without dust, filth, or any other excrement of uncleannesse.

Also haue regard that his Rack be cleane, without cobwebbes or other anoyance, and that there be not any Mudwall nere him to bite or gnaw vppon. For his ordinarie meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but Wheate straw well threst, given by a sheafe at once, morning and evening: and thus much for these generall things, now for other particuler matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would be if hee be a very fatte horse, an houre or two before day, if leane, not before Sunne-rise, if neither fatte nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and feele about his flanke and rybbes, whether hee be wette or dry, that is, whether he haue sweat that night in his clothes or no, if you finde he haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let hym rest vntill such time as naturally hee dry of himselfe. If hee be dry ere you come, or haue not sweat that night, then see that his clothes be well gyrt about him, and take a bydle and snaffle, the snaffle beeing washt eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing bridged him, leade him forth in your hand to the height of some Wyll: and there walke him vpp and downe for the space of an houre or more, not by any means pulling or compelling him to lead, but suffering him to goe how and which way he list.

If hee offer to stande still, stand you still with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if he conet to lye downe, do not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bydle (if hee cannot) help him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run vp and down, and skope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his mind,

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that he may vnderstand he cometh abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stord, lead him where some other Horse hath dunged before, and let hym smell thereto, which will presently make him to dung himselfe, by which meanes you may empty his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home againe and set him vp, this we cal ayzing of a Horse, the reason and profit whercof followeth.

To a fatte Horse that is ayzed before day (through the sharpnes of the ayze, cold dew, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp purines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he bee leane, and ayzed in the pleasantnes of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, and maketh a Horse proude in himselfe: by reason whercof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recovered. For as ayzing before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from lothing his meate, so that you can hardlie cloy him, but bys stomacke will be ready to receiue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefeest thing to bee regarded in a running Horse, because they will ordinarilie take such loathings to their meate, y they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to be remedied but by ayzing: this kinde of ayzing helpeth the Horses winde, and giues him desire to endure laboꝝ.

If your Horse be in good state of body, neyther too fatte nor too leane, then the ayzing him after day and before sunrise, shall keepe him in that state, and neither abate nor increase his fatnesse, but onely help his wind, preserve his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayzed and sette vp, after his legs haue been well rubbd and chafed, vnbzidle him, and giue him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shal rule you, (for in these quantities your owne witte must be your gouernour)

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uerneur) of that breade which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapter, which as soone as he hath eaten, leaue him sweet Wheat-straw in his rack, shut vp your stable windowes and the doore, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the afternoone, at which time, after you haue put away his dounge & made your stable cleane, vnclothe him, and dresse him as is before expressed in the former Chapter, and then clothe him vp again as he was before: hauing due regard, that during the tyme he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or doing somewhat about him: for whilst a Horse dooth eyther sturre himselfe, or hath his keeper labouring about him, so long the Horse will neuer take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuersitie in waters, as namely some smal some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I wil shew you which water is for which Horse. First for the fat horse the smallest water is best, as that whose spring issueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon stone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and cleere as Christall. For the leane Horse the strongest water is good, as that which runneth from some dunghill, or that which issueth from some common sewer, so it be refined and sweetned by his course of running, or the Riner into which is cast much garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the Horse that is in good state of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwene these would doe well, as the standing pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that which issueth from eyther chaulke or lyme stone: for that water which I tearme small, as in dede it nourisheth little, it altogether scowreth and clenseth both the body and raynes, it preserveth a Horse from the stone, and helpeth paine in the kydneyes: yet is it to the taste both vnpleasant and vncomforable. Those waters I cal strong, are bynding, pleasant, comforable, and full of nutriment,

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yet being taken excessively, breed many badde humors, as fluxe of badde blood, head-ache, dimnesse of sight, and great purinesse.

Those waters which are a meane betwene these two extremities, are the best, and most wholsome, therefore to be had most in vse, and y other two put as phisicke helpes in time of neede onely. And thus much touching waters particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your Horse drinketh, the better, so that nature through too much drought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your Horse, by want you can neuer hurt him. And sith I am thus farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall shewe the discommodities that growe, by letting your Horse drinke vnadvisedly.

First, if before you course your horse, you let him drink, in his course you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his winde, but also assuredly endanger the incording or bursting him. Besides, in such a case, hee can neither shewe speede, trueth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courst and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther tounder him in his bodie, (which is a mortall disease,) or els so suddainlie coole his grease, that it will clap to his hart, and cloy him so, as eyther he will die instantly, or els consume and wast away in short time after: which manner of death, vnskilfull Horsesmen attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case, there is no other remedy but strong scowzings and comfortable Bashes.

If after you haue courst your Horse, and rested hym two or three howres, you then in the house giue him colde water, you shall so force him to quier and shake, that hee will bee in daunger of a feuer or worse infirmitie, which shaking, if at any time you see your horse vse, immediatly take his backe, and trotte him vpp and downe till hee bee warme, or els with a good rodde in the stable, chase him till he leane trembling. And thus much for the discommoditie of water.

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Now to returne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is sette vp againe, his legges beeing well chafte and rubd, let him stand halfe an houre vpon his bydle, which time being expired, geue him the like quantitie of breade as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his breade with no good appetite, you may giue him five or sixe handfuls of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine sieue, suffering him so to rest till five of the clocke in the evening. At five of the clocke come to him, put away his dounge with your foote, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you find he hath most minde vnto, as you shall perceiue, by offering him first a little of the one, and then of the other, such lyke quantity as is befoze prescribed: vppon which let him rest till it be two or thre houres within darke night, at which tyme bydle him vppe, and leade him forth to ayze, dooing in all poynts as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Hyll, so in the evening, you must leade him vnto the valley neere the edge of some running Ryuer, where he may receiue the ayze of the colde water, which is sharpe and pearcing, working many good effects in your Horse. Thys manner of ayzing is for the fatte Horse.

The leane Horse would be ayzed halfe an houre or an houre befoze Sunne-sette. The Horse who is in good state of body, would be ayzed after Sunne-sette, and befoze day part. The reasons for which, are befoze dylated. Nowe after you haue brought your Horse in from ayzing, and haue chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of bread, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spende all the next day in euery poynt like this. It may be objected to mee by some of our stricke keepers, as I knowe dyuers of that mynde, that thys manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourishe then any way diminish glutte, fatte, and pursinesse: yet when they shall with good iudgement consider the want of Hay, and the extremity of his earlie and late ayzings, and way them
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in equall ballance with his swode, they shall finde it no deale at all too much.

Having therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the thyrdo morning in stedde of ayzing him, leade him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where when you come to the stake let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as many will couet) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so leade him to the place of starte, observing to leade him with great leysure & care, forcing him as much as you can, both to doing and stale. If all the way you leade him he refuse to stale, then being come to the place of start, vnloose his sursingle, and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly, then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure him to stale, which vndoubtly he wil do instantly, if he haue not pist immediatly before. When he hath pist, vnbind his clothes, and thrust them back with your hand euen to his buttocks, and so gird on your saddle: then doo your selfe pist in your Horses mouth, which will giue him occasion to worke and ryde with pleasure, and so gette vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare Horse to carry your Horses clothes after him,) strypppe the clothes from his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, saye and gently start hym in his course, and make him ranne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the ende of your course, turne your Horse gently about, and bring hym to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a while, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the preferred end of hys labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in short space. What done, gallop him gently as may bee, to meete the man who bringeth hys clothes, which presentlie throw vpon him, and gyde them with the sursingle, then leaping vpon hys backe, pace him gently home to the stable. Where when you haue sette him vp, let his legges and body be well rubbd, but no cloth remoued, then stop the sursingle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in hys

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hys bzidle to the Hacke, and hauing good stoze of lytter vnder him, let him stande thre howres, or two houres and a halfe at the least, at the ende of which time come vnto him and vnbzidle him, making him eate out of your hande two or thre handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheate which we call Dollard Wheate, because it is without aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Pache luke warme, made of ground Paulte and water, boeing both swete and strong, which when he hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him rest. At one or two of the clocke in the after noone, come vnto him, and if hee be thozowre dry, and the sweat hard baked vppon his hayre, let him be vnclothed, curried, rubb, and trimd, and so clothed vp againe warme as he was befoze, giuing him a good quantitie of bread to eate, and for that day no water at all, because hys Pache must serue in stedde of it, and a Horse for a course, is neuer to drinke but once in twenty foure howres. Thys done, let him rest till within an howre of sunne sette, at which time leade him forth to ayze for two causes, the one because considering his course in the moyning, which was full of toyle and labour, it is necessary that in his ayzing he take some pleasure, least wonted altogether to things vncomfortable, his courage decay, and he grow dull and vnspirittie: secondly, that you may haue great respect to hys dung, and whether he voyde any grease or no, which if hee doth, then may you be well assured of his extream foulness, and also vnderstand, that your last course dyd your Horse great profit.

Hauing ended your ayzing and sette him vppe, gyue him both Bread and sweet Wheate straw, letting him rest, and as you spent these thre dayes, so spende your first fortnight, at the end whereof, you shall come to haue almost an absolute knowledge touching the state of your Horses body, if you will be circumspect and dilligent, as an excellent Keeper ought to be.

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If you perceiue by this fortnights spending, that your Horse is reasonably cleane within, sounde, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little purlines and straitnesse of winde, what his harte in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate straw in his Racke as hee had befoze, also obserue the same howres for his ayzing, the same time for his feedings, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former fortnight: only you shall alter hys foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the Breade mentioned befoze, but bake hym a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemeale well dyled, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulded through a boulding cloth, kneade thys meale with nothing but newe Barne and the whites of Egges, putting therto a pounce and a halfe of swet Butter y^e hath not bene potted. These beeing well wrought and laboured together, let it be thoroughly baked in great loaves. Thys breade is more hartie and strong then the other, yet it doth not cloy and feede so soze as the other doth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horses pypes, and increaseth wind.

Also during thys fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayzing, you shall gyue him hys Dates washt in thys manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howre or more, which done, lay them betwene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of stickes let them be thoroughly batted, then fanne away the bulles from the Dates, which your bating will driue off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which beeing thoroughly washt, dry them agayne in the Sunke, and gyue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseth.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horse, thys is the lightest, finest, and most excellent for hys wind. You may also if you please, (finding your Horse grosse and kettie) in the morning before you ayze him, geue him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is very soueraine for a foule Horse, because it scowzeth the stomacke, and procureth long wind.

During thys fortnight, let your Horse after euery two dayes rest, haue a course, yet in ail, not aboue thre courses that may be soze in doode, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euery course let hym haue a sweet Pashe, because that will clense and scowze away all such filthines as shall by his coursing bee dissolved. If your Horse be eyther so old that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you wou'd, for feare of decaying hys courage, or renuing of former straynes, which might bring hym to lameness: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there be any other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Horse to perfection, and neuerthelesse, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and also find your Horse in no good temper, you shall then to bring hym to perfectnesse, geue hym a sweate in his clothes in the stable after thys manner.

First you shall stryppe hym naked, then take a blanket, and warme it hote against the fire, foulding it in many fouldes: thys blanket thus heated, wrappe rounde about your Horses bodie next hys hart, pynning the same verie close and strayte, then lay vppon him two or thre other blankets, and two or thre good thick Couerlets, gytt these about hym with a Sursingle, and make them fast and close before hys brest, then stoppe the Sursingle rounde about with great wispes of strawe, and lay him good stoz of lytter vnder hym vppe to the bellie. In thys maner let him stande a quarter of an howze, your stable beeing made so close and warme as is possible.

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If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay some more clothes vpon him: if all that do no good, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or Close, til he begin to sweat, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre & a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the sweat from his face and necke. When hee hath sweate sufficiently, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, til you haue lightned him of diuers, hauing great regarde to haue some keeper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flanches, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, he become to be as dry as euer he was.

When he is thus dyled, and clothed againe after his vsuall manner, give him a sweet Masse, and all the day after, feede him well with bzeade. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extream fat Horse to cleannesse, and the hye way to bring a leane horse to such pouerty, that he will hardly be able to goe. As these sweats be violent, and of great force, so to a fat Horse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doth take as soze of a Horse as three courses, therefore the seldomer to be vsed, and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Horse in this fortnight (beeing vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himselfe) shal proue so costliue or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dunge more hard then you would haue him, which is a great signe of vnsoundnes, and sicknes to ensue: then to remedy that impediment, and prevent daunger to come, you shall when you bring him from aying, giue him hys Dates, washt in strong Ale, the Ale being no more but
drynd

and trayning vp of Horses.

daynd from them. This kind of feede is coole and loosening it is strong and hartie, yet doth a little increase purges, therefore more fitte for the leane horse then the fatte, yet in time of need conuenient for both.

If this washt meate puenaille not, but that his costuenesse continueth, then it shall be necessary for you, to giue him that scowring of Butter and Barlike, mencioned in the Chapter of hunting Horses, which assuredly will loosen any Horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And with all, as it maketh solible the body, so it purgeth the head of impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scoure not your Horse too much, for as to be too extream costiue, is an euill signe of sicknes, so to be too much loosened, is a signe of weakenes, therefore keepe him in an indifferent temper rather hard then too soft, so the colour of his dunge be good, which is pale and white, not redde and hie coloured. And thus much for this second fortnight.

Nowe for this last fortnight, which is all you haue to keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I sayd before, so shall you now obserue the same howses for ayzing, the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before mencioned: onely his water you shall giue at no certaine time, but alwaies when you feede him, after hee hath eaten a little, giue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eat againe, and then a little more water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that hee haue no more water then to quench thirst, not to glut his greedy nature.

For this fortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheate, straw, nor any other thing els in his Racke, and for his heade you shall provide a musell of Leather, or Canvas, made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes before his nostrils for to receiue his winde, which being made fast at the toppe of his heade, it will keepe him from eating his lytter, gnawing the Rack, Hanger, or Malles about him, and your selfe shall be assured, he eateth nothing but

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but what cometh from your owne hands. Into this mustell you shall put thre or foure times every day, Annysseedes finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon, and nowe and then to licke on with his tongue, which is both wholsome, pleasant, and increaseth wind.

For this fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer him to eate in the Manger, because it may vsually be soule and vncleane, although you rubbe it neuer so soze, but provide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your selfe diligently keepe neate and swete, neyther put all the meate he shall eate at one tyme into the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and so consequently his stomacke, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be the bread last prescribed, and Dates washt in the whites of Egges. Course him in this fortnight as in the former, so you be sure he may haue two whole dayes to rest in before he runne for the wager.

Also the last course you gyue him, let it be in his clothes, and let him not excede a false gallop: nay if hee halfe gallop, halfe trotte, it shall not be amisse, but profitable, for the more gently you vse him that day, the more willing he will be the next time to accomplish your desire. The first thing you giue him to eate after euery course, let it be a handfull or two of Wheate-ears, and a little Musterdseed sprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion him to neele, which is very soueraine.

If in this fortnight hee shall dye inwardly, or growe sickly, and that you find washt meate preuaileth not to remedie him, then you shall not by any meanes gyue hym any scowring, because whatsoeuer entreth into the stomacke and scowzeth downward, being compounded (as it must be) of thinges in some sorte contrary to nature, must of force weaken and draw lowe your Horse, and then you shall want sufficient time to gette him into his former lust and courage againe: but you shall minister vnto hym a glyster of Sallet-oyle, Mylke, and the decoction of Malloves,

and trayning vp of Horses.

looses, thys wyll drawe hys bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be some Keepers which I knowe, that in such a case as this, will gyue theyr Horse a handfull or two of thraht Rye, or if it be at the time of the yere, three or foure handfuls of fozrage, which is the younge greene blades of Wheate or Rye, being sprung halfe a fote aboue y ground. I disalow of neyther of these, though for myne owne part I haue little vled them: therefore I reserre the same to the discretion of them, which shall haue occasion to imploy them.

In thys fortnight, I woulde not haue you gyue your Horse any sweat in his clothes in the stable, vnlesse it be at the beginning thereof, for feare leaſt you thereby draw him to greater weakenesse then you can recouer. During thys fortnight, you shall not let your Horse eate any crusses of Bread, as well to annoyd filthynesse, as for that they bee very hard of digestion.

Nowe lastly, as touching the day in which your Horse must runne for your wager, thus shall you vse him. First the night befoze, you shall gyue him but a very little supper, so that he may bee passing empty in the morning, on which morrowe haue hym out, and ayze him an houre or two befoze day, taking great care that he emptie himselfe thorowly whilst he is abroade, then bzing him in, and after you haue well rubd all his foure legges, and annoynted them thorowly, eyther with Peates-foote oyle, Treane oyle, Shepes-foote oyle, or Lynsæde-oyle, all which be the most excellentest oyles that may be for a horse, especiallie the two last. Then gyue him this foote, take a good bigge pennie white loafe, and cutte the same all out into toastes, and toastte them against the fire, then steape them in Muscadine, and lay them betweene hote clothes, and beeing layde befoze the fire, drye them againe, and so gyue them to your Horse.

These be so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses emptines

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emptions, (as he must be wonderfull emptie when hee goeth to his course) shall little agriene him. If you haue not this ready to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a peck of fine Datemeale well dized, it shall be as good, for though it be not so pleasant, yet being so light a soode as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be soone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Husell, giue him great stozes of lytter, and vnloose his suringle, that his clothes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the howze in which he must be ledde forth to runne his wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your Horse.

When the howze is come in which you must lead him out, gyrd on his clothes handsomlie, brydle him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vineger, and spyzt it into your Horses nostrils, the strength whereof will search and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. Thys doone, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you must vnclouth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, doe the like there, & so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and good fortune. *Ché sera sera.*

The

Diseases.

CHAP. V.

Of sicknesse in generall.

A generall, sicknes is an opposite foe to nature, warring against the agents of the body and minde, seeking to confound those actions which uphold and maintaine the bodies strength & liuelihoo: ~~de~~ who couseth to haue a larger definition of sicknes, let him reade Vegetius,

Rufius, or excellent Maister Blundeuile, who in that bath
beene admirably well-deseruing painfull. For mine owne
part, my intent is to write nothing moze then mine owne
experience, and what I haue approued in horses diseases
mozt auailable : and first of the Feuer or Ague in a horse,
though it be a disease vnderdone or not at all noted by our me-
channicall horse Farriers, who cure many times what they
know not, and kill where they might cure, knowing they the
cause : yet I haue my selfe seene of late, (both by the de-
monstrate opinions of others better learned, and by the ef-
fects of the disease) some two horses which I dare auaunche
were mightily tormented with a Feauer : though dyuers
Leeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one saying it
was the bots by reason of his immoderate languishment :
another affirmed him to be bewitched, by reason of his great
shaking, heauines, and sweating : but I haue found it and
approued it to be a Feuer, both in effect, nature, and qua-
litie : the cure whereof is thus, first let him blood both in
necke and temples, for the originall cause of a Feuer, is
surfeit breeding putrifaction in the blood: then when his
shaking beginneth, take three newe layde egges, break
them,

१६.

them,

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them in a dishe and beate them together, then mixe thereto five or six spoonefuls of excellent good Aqua vitæ, and giue it him in a horne, then bziidle him, and in some Closse or court chafe him till his shaking cease and hee beginne to sweate: then set him vp and clothe him warme. And during the time of his sickness, giue him no water to drinke, but before he drinke it, boyle therein Mallowes, Sozrell, and Purslane, of each two or three handfuls. As for his foode, let it be sodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the sheafe to clesse and purge him, cheefely if he dy in wardly and grow colliue. This haue I proued vnesfectlesse for this disease, and also much auailable for any other inward sickness, proceeding eyther of raw digestion, too extreame ryding, or other surfet. Diuers haue witten diuersly of dyuers Agues, and I coulde prescribe receits for them, but sithence I haue not beene experimented in the all, I meane to omit them, intending not to exceede mine owne knowledge in any thing.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ache.

THE head-ache as most are opyniated, proceedeth of cold and raw digestion, the cure is, take a goose feather anoynted with Oyle de bay, and thrust it vp into the horses nostrills to make him neese, then take a wreath of pease straw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto hold it vnder the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend vp into his heade, then beeing thus perfumed, take a knife and prick him in the pallat of the mouth so as he may licke vp and chaw his owne blood, which done, haue great care in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recovery.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the sleeping euill.

The sleeping euill in a horse, differeth nothing from that which the Physicians call the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horse to sleep continually, without desisting, robbing his memozy and appetite of theyr due qualities: the knowledge therof is easily known by his drowinesse, and the cure is in this sort: Let one stande by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or strypes, perforce keepe him waking: then let him bloode vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the best Tobacco, which beeing dyed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrils, and giue hym to drinke Vinegar, Salt and Mustarde, mingled wel together, to which if you put a little Honey, it shall not bee amisse: and also when he drinketh any water, put thereto eyther Fenel-seedes, Anny-seedes, or Pepper.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Horse that is taken.

A Horse which is bereft of his feeling, mooning or styrring, is sayd to be taken, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some Farriers, not well vnderstanding the ground of the disease, conster the worde taken, to be stricken by some planet or euill spirit, which is false, for it proceedeth of too great aboundance of fleame and choller, symbolizd together, the cure is thus. Let him bloode on his spurre baines, and his breast baines, and then by folding him in abundant number of clothes, drine him into an extreame sweate, during which time of his sweating, let one chase his leggs wyth Dyle debay, then after he hath sweat y space of two hours, abate his clothes moderatly, and dry him thorowly, after hee is dry, annoynt him all ouer with Dyle Petroleum, and in twise or thrise dressing he will be sound.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Staggers.

The Staggers is a vile disease breeding frenzie in a horse, which if it bee not instantly helpt, is mortall: the cure is thus. Let him blood in the temple vaines: and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wet in the iuyce of Garlicke & Aqua vitæ mixt together, if you crush Garlicke and put it in his eares it is excellent: or if you slyt his forehead, and loosning the skinne from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoubtedly helpe him.

CHAP. X.

Of the Crampe, or convulsion of the sinewes or muscles.

A Convulsion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the sinewes, sometimes vniuersally ouer the whole body, as I haue seene one horse in my life time, and sometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne & helpt diuers. These Convulsions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as proceeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the body and dispersed into those parts, worke there the effects of greauance. Accidentall, as by wounding or pricking the sinewes, of which immediatly ensueth a convulsion. If it be naturall, and the disease generally dispersed, then the cure is thus, digge a great deepe hole in some old dung hill, and there burie him all saue the heade, so as hee may sweat there for the space of two howres at the least, then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Paruoyle, Turpentine, and Deares suet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile.

Then

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Then giue him to drinke olde Ale bzetw with Sina-
mon, Ginger, fenecreeke, and long Pepper: of each thre
ounces. As for his dyet, let it be warme Mashcs, sodden
wheate; and Hay, thorowly carded with a payre of wooll
cards: let him be kept very warme, and ayred abroad once
a day at the least. If this conuulsion bee but onely in one
member, then it is sufficient if euery day with hard ropes
of hay or strawe you rub and chafe that part exceedingly,
and apply thereto a little quantitie of the Oyle of Pepper.
If the conuulsion be accidentall, proceeding of some hurte,
whereby the sinewes is wounded or prickt, then shall you
incontinentlie take vp that sinewe so wounded, searching
the wound with great discretion, and cut it cleane in sun-
der, then shall you endeavour to heale vp the same with such
unguents, plaisters, and balmes, as shall bee hereafter
mentioned in the chapters of wounds and vlcers, of what
kinde or nature soeuer.

CHAP. XI.

Of colde in the head.



If colde in a Horse, is the most
generall disease that hapneth, and is the ea-
siest perceived, both by his stopping, rattling
in the nose, and coughing, the cure there-
of is in this sorte: If it bee but newlie ta-
ken by some carelesse regarde, and immediatlie perceived,
you shall neede no other remedie but to keepe him warme,
and euery morning and euening after his water, to ryde
him soothe, and to trotte him vp and downe very fast tyll
his colde bzeake, and then gentlie to gallop him a little,
which moderate exercise with warme keeping wil quicklie
recouer him againe: but if the colde hath had long resi-
dence in him, and still increaseth, then you shall giue him
thys drinke thre dayes together. Take of strong Ale one
quart, of the best Treacle ~~two~~ penny worth, of long Pepper

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and graynes of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuyce of Garlick two spoonefulls, boyle all these together, and giue it the horse to drinke so warme as he may suffer it: and then trotte hym vp and dolone by the space of an hower or moze, and keepe him warme giuing him to drinke no cold water.

CHAP. XII.

Of watering eyes.

Watering eyes commeth most commonly of some strype or blowe, and the cuer is thus. Lay vnto his temples a plaister of Turpentine and pytch molten together, then wash his eyes with white wine, and after, blow the powder of burnt Allome into the same.

CHAP. XIII.

Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, coming of rume or other humor.

For any sore eye make thys water, take of the water of Cie-bright, of Rosewater, and Palmesey, of each the three spoonefull, of cloues sixe or seauen beaten to fine powder, of the iuyce of Houselick two spoonefulls, mixe all these together and washe the Horses eyes there with once a day, and it will recouer him.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the pynne and VWeb, and other dymnesse.

To cure the Pyn, VWebbe, Pearle, Fylme, or other dymnes, vse this meanes following: Take of Sandiuer, the powder of burnt Allom, and the powder of black Flint stone, of each like quantitie: and once a day

of Horses diseases.

day, blowe a little thereof into the horses eye, and it will weare away any such imperfect matter, and make the eye cleere.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hawe.

The Hawe is a grosse grissell growing vnder the eye, and couering moze then one halfe of the sight: which if it be suffered, will in short tyme perrish the eye, the cure is thus: Lay your thombe vnder hys eye in the very hollowe, then with your finger pull downe the lyd, and with a sharpe needle and a thred take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a sharpe knife cut it away the compasse of a penny or moze: that done, wash the eye with a little Beere.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lunaticke or Moone eyes.

Of these lunaticke eyes I haue knowne dyuers, they are blind certaine times of the Moone, they are redde, fierie, and full of fylme: they come with ouer-ryding, and extraordinary heate and furie, the cure is thus, Lay vpon the temples of his heade a playster of Pitch, Rozen, and Masticke, molten together, very exceeding hote: then with a little round yron made for the purpose, burne thre or foure holes an inche or moze vnder neath his eyes, and annoynt those holes euery day with hogges grease, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather, a little Honny, and in short time hee will recouer his sight.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of the Viues.

THE Viues be certayne kyꝛnells growing vnder the horses eare, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diuersly spoake and wꝛitten of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kyꝛnells to enflame and grieue the horse, take a handfull of Soꝛrell, and lay it in a Bur dock leafe, and roast it in the hot imbers like a warden, then being taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may bee to the soꝛe parte, suffering it to lye there, vnto the space of a day and a night, and then reneꝛw it, till such time that it ripen and bꝛeake the soꝛe which it will in short space do. When it is broken and the wild matter taken away, you shall heale by the soꝛe place with the yolke of an Egge, halfe a spoonefull of Honey, and as much Wheate-flower as will serue to make it thicke, plaister wise, which being bounde thereunto, will in thꝛee or foure dayes heale the same.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanche fluxe of blood in any sorte.

I haue knowne many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tryed diuers remedies for the same, yet I haue not founde any more certaine then this: Take a spoonefull or two of his blood, and put it in a sawcer, and set it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle till it bee all dꝛyed vp into a powder, then take that powder, and if he blæde at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vppre into his nostrrels: if his bleeding come of any wounde or other accident, then into the wounde put the same powder, which is a present remedy. Swee horse-dung or earth, is a present remedy, applied to the bleeding place: and so are Sage leaues byꝛsed and put into the wound.

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of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Bladders in a Horses mouth.

Some horses will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inside of their lippes next to their great teeth, which are much painfull: the cure whereof is thus.

Take a sharpe payze of sheares, and clyp them a way close to the gumme, and then wash the soze place with running water, Allom & Honey boyld together till it be whole.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Lampas.

The Lampasse is a thicke spungie fleshe, growing ouer a horses vpper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chapps, in such sorte that he can hardly eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughty fleshe away with a hote yron, and then rubbe the soze well with salt, which the most ignorant Smith can doe sufficiently.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Canker in the mouth.

This disease proceedeth of diuers causes, as of vnnatural heat of the stomack, of foule feeding, or of the rust or venome of some byt or snaffell, vndiscretelye lookt vnto: the cure is thus, Wash the soze place with strong Vineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or thre dayes together, every time vntil it bleed, which will kill the poyson and vigoz of the exulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom foure ounces, of Honey foure or fve spoonefull, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, and of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all these together till one halfe be cleane consumed, then take it of, and every day with the water warmed, wash the soze vntill it be whole.

¶

CHAP.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling of the Crest.

The falling of the Crest is occasioned most commonly through pouerty: yet sometimes I haue seene it chance through the ill proportion of the crest, which beeing hie, thick and heauy, and the neck thinne and weake vnderneath, is not able to support or sustaine it vp, how euer it be there is remedy for both: if it proceede of pouerty, first try by good keeping to get it vp againe, but if it wil not rise, or that the originall of the disease be in the ill fashion of the crest, then let this bee the cure: First with your hand raise vp the crest as you would haue it stand, or rather moze to that side from which it declineth, then take vp the skinne betweene your fingers on that side from which the crest swarueeth, and with a sharpe knife cut away the breadth of very neere an inch, & the length of foure inches, which done stich the skinne together againe with three or foure stiches, and by meanes of strings, weights, or other deuises, keepe the crest perforce leaning on that side, applying therevnto a plaister of Deare suet and Turpentine, boyled together, till the soze be healed: and at the selfe same instant that by this manner of incision you draw together and straiten the skin on that side, you shal in this sozt giue libertie to the other side, whereby the crest may the easier attaine to his proper place: take a hote yron made in fashion of a knife, the edge beeing a quarter of an inch broad, and therewith, from the vpper part of his crest vnto the nether part of the same extending towards his shoulder, drawe three lines in this soyme, every day with freshe it bee perfectly whole. you may make any laue and the same annoynt cure. Butter, vntill such time as By this manner of cure, eard horse, to bee as picke eard and comely, as any other Horse whatsoeuer.

CHAP.

of Horses diseases.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of manginess in the maine or tayle, and falling
of the hayre.

This manginess in a horses maine proceedeth of diuers causes, as of ranciness of blood, infection of other horses, pouertie or lousines, it is discerned by the scabbednes of the place, & the horses rubbing himselfe against euery thing, the cure is thus. Take of Parroyle one pound, of Quick-siluer halfe an ounce, & hauing kil'd the Quick-siluer either with fasting spittle or the iuyce of Sage, ming'e them together, till such time as the quick-siluer be not discerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the beate of the Sun annoynt the horse, and in thise dressing he will be whole: yet befoze he be thus annointed, I would haue him let blood in the necke, if the signe serue well, if after the manginess is cured, his hayze be thinne, or by decay of nature still decreaseth, then first annoynt him with life Honny, and after, for a weeke together, wash the place with strong chamber lye mixt with Ashe ashes: and bys hayze will increase.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Of the Yellowes.

The Yellowes is a generall disease in horses, and differeth nothing from the yelow Jaundise in men, it is mortall, and many horses die thereof: the signes to know it is thus: Pull down the lids of the Horses eyes, and the white of the eye wil be yelow, the inside of his lips wil be yelow, and his gums, the cure followeth. First let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that he may suck by the same, then giue him this dzinke, take of strong Ale a quart, of the greene ozdure of Geese strained, three or foure spoonesfuls, of the iuyce of Selondine as much, of Saffron halfe an ounce, mire these together, and being warme, giue it the horse to dzinke.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Cords.

THE Cords is a disease that maketh a horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharp knife, and cut a slyt euen at the tip of his nose, iust with the poynt of the grissell, open the slit beeing made, and you shall perceiue a white string, take it vp with a Bores tooth or some crooked bodkin & cut it in sunder, then stich vp the slit and annoint it with butter, and the horse doubtlesse shall be recured.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Farcion.

THE Farcion is a vild disease, ingendred of ill blood, flegmaticke matter and unkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as big as hassell Nuttes, the knots will increase daily and inflame, impostume, & breake: and when the knots amount to thre score, they will euery night after breede so manie more, till they haue ouer-runne the horses body, and with the payson, which is mighty and strong, soone bring hym to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for sound horses, yet if it be taken in any time it is easie to be holpen: the cure thereof is in this manner. Take a sharp Bodkin, and thrust it through the nether part of his nose, that he may bleede: or if you will, to let him bloode in the necke vaine shall not be amisse: then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them run, then take strong Lye, Lymie, & Allom, and with the same bathe all his sores, and it shall in short space cure him. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knife, and in the top of the Horses forehead,

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fozheade, iust betweene his eyes, make a long stytte euen to the skull : then with a blunt instrument for the purpose, loose the flesh from the scalpe a pretty compasse : then take Carret rootes cut into little thin round peeces, and put the betweene the skinne and the skull, as many as you can, then close bp the wounde and once a day annoynt it with fresh butter. This is a most sure & approued way to cure the Farcion, for looke holwe this wounde thus made, shall rotte, wast and growe sounde, so shall the Farcion bzeake, dry bp, and be healed, because all the poyson that feedeth the disease, shall be altogether drawne into the fozheade, where it shall die and wast away. The onely fault of thys cure is, it will be somewhat long, and it is a foule eye, soze untill it be whole. Some vse to burne this sozance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who so pzooues it shall finde.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Mallander.

A Mallander is a pecuiss sozance, and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the foze-legs, iust on y inside, at the bending of the knee, it will make a horse goe stark, and stumble much, the cure is in this sozte. Cast the Horse, and with some instrument pluck of the dry scab that will sticke thereon, and rub it till it bleede, then take blacke Sope, and Lyme mingled together like a playster, and binde it thereto for thzee dayes, in which space you shal see a white asker on the soze, then take that of, and after annoynt it with Oyle of Roses or freshe butter, untill it bee thozowly cured.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Sellander.

THE Sellander and Mallander spring both of one cause, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

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the very bending of the ham, and will make a horse at his first comming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Gallander.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Serew.

A Serewe is a soule sozance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonly on the outside of the foreleg, as the Splent is on the inside, the cure is thus, Take two spoonfulls of strong Wine vinegar, and one spoonfull of good Sallet-oyle, mingle them together, and euery morning bestowe one howze in rubbing the sozance with it altogether downward till it bee gone, which will not be long in going.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Splent.

A Splent is a sozance of the least moment, vnlesse it be on the knee, or els a thorow splent, both which can not be cured: a Splent is a spungie harde grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of a horse, where a little making starke the sinnetwies compell a horse somewhat to stumble: the cuers are dyuers, and thus they be. If the splent be young, tender, and but newe in breeding, then cast the Horse, and take a spoonfull of the oyle called Petroleum, and with that oyle rub the splent till you make it soft, then take a fleame, such as you let a horse blood withall, and strike the splent in two or thre places, then with your two thumbs thrust it hard, and you shall see crused matter and blood come out, which is the very splent, then sette him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a weeke or more: others for a young splent doe thus, take a hassell sticke and cut it square, and there withall beate the the splent till it be soft, then take a blew cloth and lay vp
pon

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pon the splent, and take a taylers pressing yron made hotte and rub it bp and dolune vppon the cloth ouer the splent and it shall take it cleane away. But if the splent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you must cast the horse and with a sharp knife slytte dolune the splent, then take Cantharides and Euforbium, of each like quantitie, and boyle them in Oyle de bay, and with that fill bp the slyt, and renew it for thre dayes together, then take it away, and annoynt the soze place with Oyle de bay, oyle of Roses or Tarre, vntill it be whole.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Ring-bone.

THE Ring-bone is an ill disease, and appeareth before on the foote aboue the hoose, aswell before as behind, and will be swolne thre inches broade, and a quarter of an inche or more of height, & the hayze will stare and were thinne, and will make a horse haulte much, the cure is, Cast the horse, and with an yron made flatte and thinne, burne away that grissell which annoynt him, then take Mar, Turpentine, Rozen, and Tarre, and Hoggs grease, of each like quantitie, mingle them together plaister wise, and with it cure the soze: this plaister wil also cure any other wound or vlcer whatsoeuer.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of VVindgals.

WIndgalls are easie to cure, they be little swellings, like blebbs or bladders, on eyther side the ioynt next vnto the sewter-locks, as well before as behinde, and they come through the occasion of great trauels, in hard, grauelly, or sandy wayes.

The

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the cure is, Take Pitch, Rozen, and Bassick, of each like quantity, melt the together, and with a stick lay it round about the Horses legges, & whilst it is hote lay flocks thereon: the nature of this playster, is neuer to come away whilst there is any windgall on the horses legs, but when they are dyled vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Frettishing.

Frettishing is a sozance that cometh of ryding a horse till he sweat, and then to sette him vp without litter, where hee taketh suddaine colde in his feete, & chiefly befoze: it appeares vnder the heele in the harte of the foote, so; it will growe dunne, and were white and crumbly like a Pomys, and also in tyme it will sholue, by the wozinkles on his hooft, and the hooft will grow thicke and bryckle, hee shall not be able to tread on stenes or hard ground, nor wel to trauell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may be, then rost two or three Egges in the hote imbers very hard, and being extream hote taken out of the fire, crush them in hys foote, and then clap a peece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him run and hee will bee sounde.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Of Foundring.

Of all other sozances, Foundring is soonest gotte, and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceiued in twenty and foure howzes, and taken in hand, by this meanes heereafter prescribed, it shall be cured in other twenty and foure howzes: notwithstanding, the same receite, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yeere and moze, but then it was longer in byyinging it to passe.

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paste. Foundering cometh when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fatte, and taketh thereon a sodayne cold which stryketh downe into his leggs, taking away the vse and feeling thereof. The signes to know it is, the Horse cannot goe, but will stande cripling with all his foure leggs together: if you offer to turne him, he will couch his buttocks to the ground, and some Horses haue I seene sitte on theyr buttocks to feede. The cure is this, let him blood of his two brest baynes, of his two shackle baynes, and of his two baynes aboue the crownets of his hynder hooues: if these baynes will blæde take from them thre pyntes at least, if they will not blæde, then open his necke bayne and take so much from thence. Saue the blood, and let one stand by and stirre it as he blædes, least it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheate-flower as will thicken the blood, the whytes of Egges, and thre or foure peolkes, then take a good quantitie of Bolcarmynacke, and a pynte of strong Vineger, incorporate all these well together, and withall, charge his backe, necke head and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dyp in the same charge, and withall garter him as strait as may be aboue both the knees of his fore-leggs, then let his keeper take him out to some stony Cause or high way paved with stone, and there one following him with a cudgell let him trotte vp and downe it for the space of an houre or two, or moze: that done, sette him vp and giue him some meate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme mash. Some thre or foure howres after thys, take off his garters, and sette him in some Pond of water vp to the myd-side, and so let him stand for two howres, then take him out and set him vp, the next day pull off his shooes, and pare his fete very thynne, and let him blood both of his heeles and toes, then sette on his shoes agayne and stop them with Hogs-grease, and Branne boyling hotte, and splynt them vp, and so turne him out to runne, and he shall be sound.

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CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Colte euill.

THE Colte euill is a disease that commeth to stonde horses, through rancknesse of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Codde and sheathe, which will swell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, soz if you will but every day, twise oz thrice dzine him vp to the midside in some Pond oz running Riuer, the swelling will fall and the horse will doe well. If the Horse be of yeeres, and troubled with thys grieve, if to him you put a Mare it is not amysse, standing still in a stable without exercise, is a great occasion of thys disease.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Botts.

THE Botts are a kinde of woymes that lye in a horses stomacke, and they be an inch long, white coloured, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers end, and they be quick, and sticke fast in the stomack, it appeares by the stamping of a horse: and by his suddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himselfe. The cure is: Take a young Chicken and kill it, and take the gutts out, and make the horse swallow them, and hee will presently be well. The excraments of a child are also verie good, and cure in a moment.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of VVormes in generall.

Besides the Botts, there are other Woymes, which lye in the great panche oz belly of a horse, and they bee shining of coloure like a Snake, sixe inches in length, great in the midst and sharpe at both ends, & as much
as

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as a spyndle : they cause great paine in a horses belly , as you shall perceine by his continuall striking of himselfe on the belly with his foote : the cure is thus : Giue him two or thre moynings together newe Milke and Garlicke boyled together, or chopt hayze in his prouender, eyther of both wil serue : it killeth the Wormes & maketh them to voyde.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Hyde-bound.

HYDE-bound is an ill disease, and commeth of two causes, eyther of too great labour and ryding fast with a continuall sweat, and then suddainly taking cold, which causeth the skinne to growe fast to hys sides, or els of milke and pouerty through vnwholsomnesse of his pasture, the signe to knowe it is easie, for his skinne will be so fast clunge to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it bee loosed, it is impossible for him to scede : the cure is, let him blood : and if it be at the time of the yeere, giue hym once a day the blades of young Cozne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender giue him sodden Barly : but if you cannot get young Cozne, then will sodden Barly of it selfe, hauing floze, loose his skinne, and set him sound.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Nauell-gale.

Nauell-gall is a sozance caused with a bad saddle, or with the buckle of some crooper, or such other, in the midst of the backe, iustt opposite to the nauell, wherby it taketh the name : the hurt is dangerous, and of some thought incurable, but it is not so, for thus it may be cured : If it haue beene long hurt, and is ful of dead flesh, as soone it wil be, which you may know by the blacknes and spunginesse thereof, take a sharpe knife, and cut it

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cleane away euen vnto the sound flesh, then apply this plaister, Take the yolke of an Egge newe layd, as much Hony and Wheate flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and warming it, lay it to the wounde: and if the wound in the curing heale too fast or breed ill fleshe, which you shal know by the rednes and spungines thereof, you shal then scrape thereon some Hardigrease, which will eat it away, and so by little and little cure the soze.

CHAP. XL.

For any galld backe in generall.

Of galld backs there are diuers kinds, yet all come most commonly of the crushing of some ill saddle, pannell, or male pyllion, the cure is this: if your saddle haue but wrung your horse backe, and not broken any bayze, so that it onely riseth vp in an harde swelling, then you shal neede to doe no moze but lay vppon it some wet hay, or some rotten strawe out of a dunghil, and so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe warme, and it will be downe the next morning: but if it be not swolne, but onely the skinn fridgd away, and is rawe, then you shal lay onely to it the powder of Hony and lyme, the manner of making wherof, shal be exprested in a chapter hereafter: this powder wil dry vp and skin any wound, vlcer or impostume, so it be well incarnated besoze: and it is necessary that no Horsmaister be without it at any time, but if your horses backe be soze hurt, so that it is both sweld and is impostumated, thē must you take a sharpe knife, and launce it in the nethermost part of the vlcer, so that the matter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then the matter that lyes low in the hollownes cannot get out, but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the soze, if you find the concauitie deepe, then you shal make a tent of flaxe or cloth, and dyp it in this salve following: Take of Deare suit, of Wax, of Tarre, and of Turpentine, of each thzee ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle
and

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and mingle all these well together, and withall tent the wounde, then lay vpon the heade of the tent a broad plat-
ter of the yolke of an Egge, Honny and Wheate-flower,
if you see any dead flesh grow in it, then Hardigrease, or
redde Leade will take it away, and thus dresse it morning
and euening, till it be whole: the soote of a Chimney and
sweete Creame, is a present remedy for any small hurte on
a horses backe.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

Dubtleſſe a Spauen is an euill ſozance, and cauſeth
a horſe to halte principally in the beginning of the
griefe, it appeareth on the hinder legs within, and a-
gainſt the ioynt, and it will be a little ſwolne, & ſome
horſes haue a thoroowe Spauen, which appeareth within
and without. Of Spauens there are two kindes, the one
hard, the other ſoft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a bloode
Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and
therefore the leſſe neceſſary to be dealt withall, except great
occaſion bidge, and thus it may be holpen. Caſt the horſe,
and with a hote yron ſlytte the fleſhe that couereth the Spa-
uen in this ſort, ——— and then lay vpon the Spauen,
Cantharides and ——— Euforbiū, boyled together in oyle
Debay, and annoynt his legges round about, eyther with
Oyle of Roſes, or with Vnguentum album camphiratum.
Dreſſe him thus for thre dayes together, the take it away,
and for thre dayes more lay to it onely vpon flax vnſeackt
Lyme, then after dreſſe it with Tarre till it be whole. The
Cantharides and Euforbium, will caſe and kill the ſpungie
bone, the Lyme will bring it cleane away, and the Tarre
will ſuck out the poiſon and heale all by ſounde: but thys
cure is dangerous, for if the incyſion be done by an unſkil-
ful man, and he either by ignorance or by the ſwaruing of
his hande, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes
croſſe the Spauen, then the horſe is ſpoyled.

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Now for the blood spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue knowen diuers which haue beene but newly beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it bleede well beneath, and then to stop the wound with sage and salte: but if it be a great blood spauen, then with a sharp knyfe cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, and take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs-grease & Turpentine onely.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Curbe.

A Curbe is a sozance that maketh a hōse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder leggs, straight behinde vpon the cambzell place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will be swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth: Take a small corde, and binde his legge hard both aboue it and beneath it, thē beate it, and rubbe it with a heauie sticke till it grow soft, then with a fleame strike it in thre or foure places, & with your thombes crush out the bused filthy matter, then loose the corde, and annoynt it with Butter till it be whole.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the String-halt.

The String-halt is a disease that maketh a hōse twitch vp his legge suddainly, and so halte much. it cometh sometimes naturally, and sometimes casually, by meanes of some great cold, whereby the sinewes are straitned: the best cure heereof, is to dig a pitte in some dunghill, as deepe as the hōse is hie, and sette the hōse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dunge, and so let him stand the space of two howres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bathe him all ouer with Trayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

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CHAP. XLIIII.

Of the Myllets.

THE Myllets is a grieffe that appeareth in the fetlocks behinde, and causeth the hayze to shedde thre or foure inches of length, and a quarter of an inche in bzeadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: first wash it well with strong Lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde vnto it Hony, vnslackt lyme, and Deares suet, boyld and mingled together, thys do for the space of a weeke, and it shall be whole.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Paynes.

Paynes is a sozance that commeth of hote ill humors, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the fetlocks, and will swell in the Winter tyme, and will sende forth a sharpe water, the hayze will stare, & the cure is thus: Washe them every day twice or thrise with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the most.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Scratches.

Scratches will cause a horse to halte sore, & they come onely by naughty keeping, and they appeare in the pasterms vnder the fetlocks, as if the skinne were cutte ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a Wheate straw, the cure is thus: Binde vnto them the hayze beeing cut cleane away, blacke Sope and Lyme knode together, for thre dayes, then lay that by, and annoynt the place with Butter, and heale the soze with Bozes grease and Tarre mixt well together.

CHAP.

The approoued cure

CHAP. XLVII.

Of an Attaynt.

A Attaynt is a grieve that commeth by an ouerreach as clapping one legge vpon another, or by some other horses treading vpon his heeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knyfe and cutte out the ouer-reache, that is, if it be neuer so deepe like a hole cutte it playne and smooth how broade soener you make it, then washe it with Beere and Salte: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in fewe dayes heale him be it neuer so soze.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of Grauell.

Grauell is a hurt will make a Horse to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little Stones, that goeth in betwene the shooe and the hart of the foote, the cuer is: take off the shooe and let hym be well pared, then sette on the shooe agayne, and stoppe it with Pytche, Rozen, and Tallowe, and this shall helpe.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of accloyd or pryckt.

Accloyd is a hurte that commeth of ill shooing, when a Smyth driueth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halt, and the cuer is, to take off the shooe, and to cut the hooe away, to lay the soze bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-suet, which will heale it.

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CHAP. XL.

Of the Scabbe.

THE Scabbe is a foule scurfe in diuers parts of a horses body, and commeth of ponertie or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woods where they are infected with water boughes: it is most incydent to old Horses, which will dye thereon, and cheifly in the Spring-time when new blood appeares: for the cuer looke in the 23. Chapter befoze.

CHAP. LI.

Of Loulines.

THERE be Horses that will be Loulie, and it commeth of poverty, cold, and ill keeping, and it is oftneft amongst young horses, and most men take little heede vnto it, and yet they will dye thereon, the cuer is, to washe them three mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

CHAP. LII.

Of VVarts.

IF a horse there is a default that is neyther sozance, hurt, nor disease, and that is, if a horse want Warts behynd beneath the Spanen place, for then he is no Chapmans ware if he be wild, but if he be tame and haue beene ridden vpon, then Caueat emptor, let the byer beware, for he hath both his eyes to see, and his hands to handle. It is a saying that such a Horse shall dye sodainely, when he hath liued so many yeares as the Poone was dayes olde at such tyme as he was soaled.

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CHAP.

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CHAP. LIII.

Of Enterfayring.

Enterfayring is a grieve that commeth sometimes by ill shewing, and sometimes naturally, when a Horse trots so narrow that he betwix one legge upon another, it appeareth both before, and behind, betwix the feete agaynst the fetlocks, and there is no remedy but shewing him with shooes made thynne and flatte on the outside, and narrow and thicke within.

CHAP. LIIII.

How to make the pouder of Honey and Lyme.

Take halfe a pynce of Honney, and as much fine dyest Lyme to knead it with, as will make it as styffe as any paste, then beate it flatte lyke a rake, and lay it on a Tyle-stone, then set it on a hotte syer, and there let it bake till it be so harde that you may beate it to pouder: then take it off, and when it is cold beate it to dust in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, this will dype up and skynne any hurt whatsoever.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Anticor.
The Anticor, commeth of superfluity of euill blood, or spozite in the arteries, and also of inflammation in the liuer, which is ingendred by meares of too choyse keeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vital power, and occasion vnnaturall swellings in the brest, which if they ascend bpward and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cure thereof is in this sorte. Let him bleede so as he may bleede aboundantly, then with a sharp knyfe

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knife in dyuers places cut the swelling, which done, sette a Cupping glasse thereon, and Cuppe it till the glasse filled with soule water fall away of it selfe: then give the horse to drynke thre mornings together a pynte of Palmesey well styred with Synamon, Lycozas, and a little Beza Stone and during his sicknes, let his drynke be warmed, myngled with eyther Bzanne or Bault.

CHAP. LVI.

Of tyred Horses.

If your Horse with too extream trauell shall be tired, and brought to such weakenes as he is not able to goe, then it shall not be amysse thus to recouer him, first let him be well rubd and kept warme, then spyzte into his nostrells strong Wine-vineger, and give him to drynke a pynt of strong Sacke: or if you can get it, sine or fire spoonefulls of Doctor Steuens water, which after he hath taken, it will so reuiue him, as within an houre or two after you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a freshe.

CHAP. LVII.

Of the euill habit of the stomacke.

If your Horse eyther by inwarde sicknesse, or by present surfette, grow to a loath of his meate, or by weaknes of his stomacke cast by his meate and drynke, this shall be the cuer for the same: first, in all the drynks he drynks, let him haue the powder of hotte spyles, as namely Ginger, Annysseedes, Lycozis, Senamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his nostrells the powder of Tabacco to occasion him neese, instantly after he hath eaten any meate, for an houre together after, let one stand by him, and hold at his nose a peece of sower Leuen steeped in Vineger: then annoynt all his brest ouer with the oyle of Cinneper and Pepper myxt together.

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CHAP LVIII.

Of the Frush

The Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of the foote, which by vmozs distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflammations in that parte, which may very easily bee perceined by the impostumation of the same: the cure is, first hauing taken off the shoe, pare away all the corrupted and naughtie matter, vntill the soze looke rawe, then naye on a hollow shoe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houselick, and of Creame, with the white of an Egge oz two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stoppe vp the soze, and splynt it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it bee whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the soze sote touch not any wet, for that is much hurtfull.

CHAP. LIX.

Old Vicers or wounds.

To cure any old Ulcer, as Fystula, Gall, oz Botch, oz any newe receyued wound, these are the best salues and most approoued in myne experience: take of Honey halfe a pynte, of Deare-suet two ounces, of Warbigrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exceedingly well vpon the fire, then with the same luke warme, taint oz platster any venemous soze, and it will recure it. If you take of Ware, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, oz Hogs-grease, of each like quantity, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melte all these together, and being wel incorporated together, eyther taint oz platster any wounde, and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco husked, and put them into any greene wounde, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any soze that is nere skynning,

of Horses diseases.

ning, it will skynne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the vicer be not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other Salues, Plasters, and Unguents, which I coulde set downe, but sithince I haue experienced these for most effectuall, I omitte the other as superfluous.

CHAP. LX.

Of the Quitter-bone.

Quitter-bone is a rounde hard swelling vppon the coronet of the hooſe, betwixt the hooſe & the quarter, and for the moſt part, groweth on the inſide of the foote, the originall effect thereof is the fretting of grauell vnderneath the ſhooe, which buſeth the heele, or els by meanes of ſome ſtubbe, or the pricking of ſome nayle, through the paine whereof the griſſell is loosened, breeding euill vmoys, which be in deepe the grounde of the Quitter-bone: it is to be knowne by the hoxſes halting, and by the apparant ſwelling to the eye of that part, which in thre or ſoure dayes will growe vnto a head and breake, euacuating great aboundance of filthy matter at a little hole, the cure is thus: Take a hote yron, made in faſhion of a knife, and with it burne out the fleſhe, in compaſſe of a Moone, till you come to feele the griſſell, then burne it out too: then take Wardigrease, freſh Butter, and Tar moulten together, and dipping ſine Tow therein, ſtoppe vp the hole, then lay thereon a Seare-cloth of Deare-suit and Ware, and ſo let him reſt for the firſt day: the next day, take of Melroſarum, oyle of Roſes, Ware, and Turpentine, of each like quantitie, infuſe them all on the fire together, and with that ſalue dreſſe the ſore morning and evening, till it be whole. But if you finde any proude fleſhe to growe, then forget not to lay thereon ſome redde Leade, or Wardigrease: and withall, haue an eſpeciall regard, that the vpper parte of the wounde heale not faſter then the bottoome, for feare of fiſtulating.

The approoued cure

CHAP. LXI.

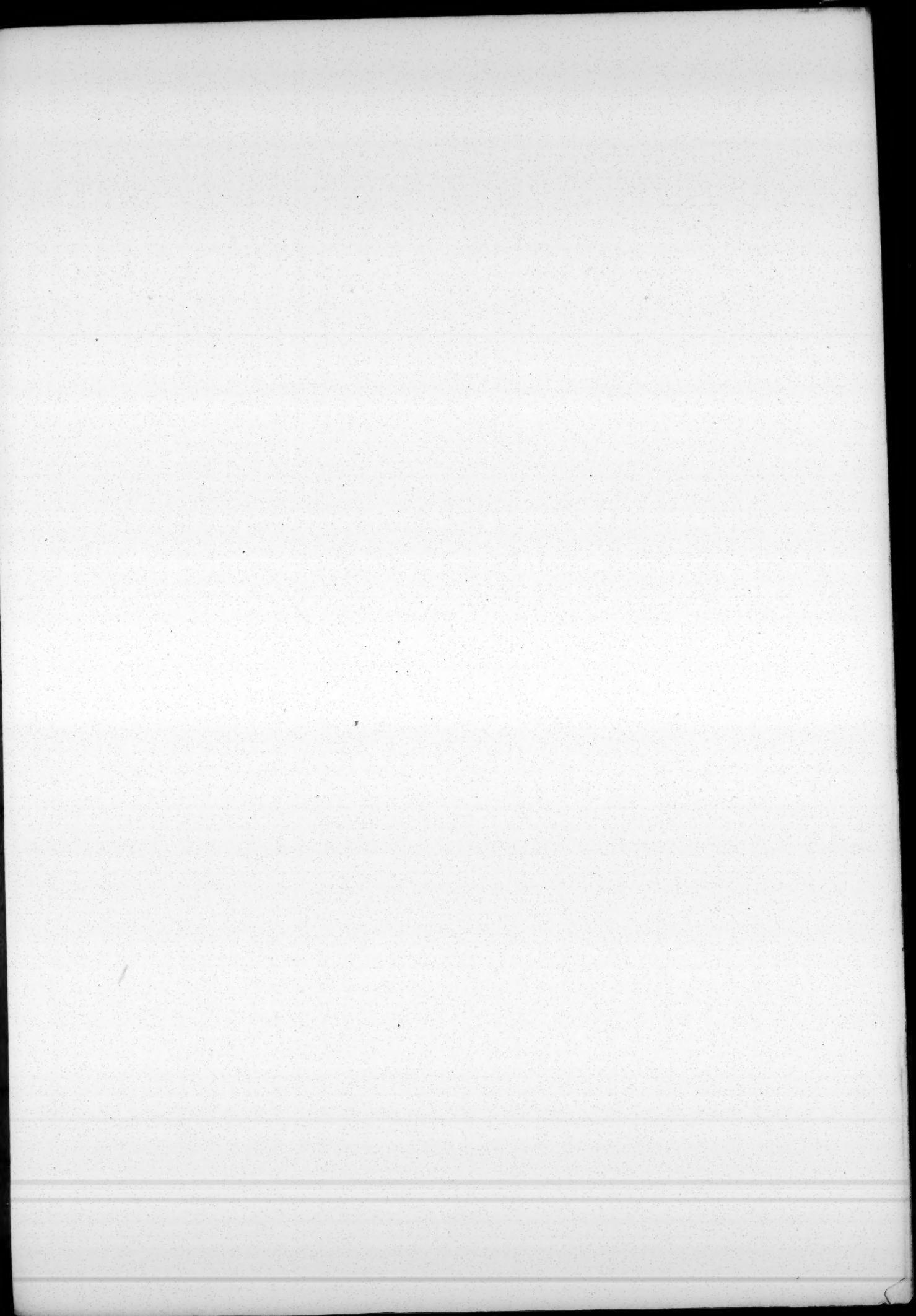
Of broken bones.

I haue not for myne owne part had any great experience in the broken bones of a Horse, because it chaunceth sel- dome, and when it doth chaunce, what thzough the hoz- ses brutish unrulines, and the immoderate manner of the act, it is almost held incurable, yet for the little experi- ence I haue, I haue not found for this purpose any thing so soueraine or absolute good, as the oyle of Mandragge, which applyed conglutinateth and byndeth together any thing, especially bones being eyther shiuered, or broken.

FINIS.



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